

GRAMMATA



Via
ad Latinam
linguam Compilanata
The
way made plaine to
the Latine Tongue
The
Rules Composed in
English
and
Latine Verse .

For the greater delight
and benefit of Learners
By

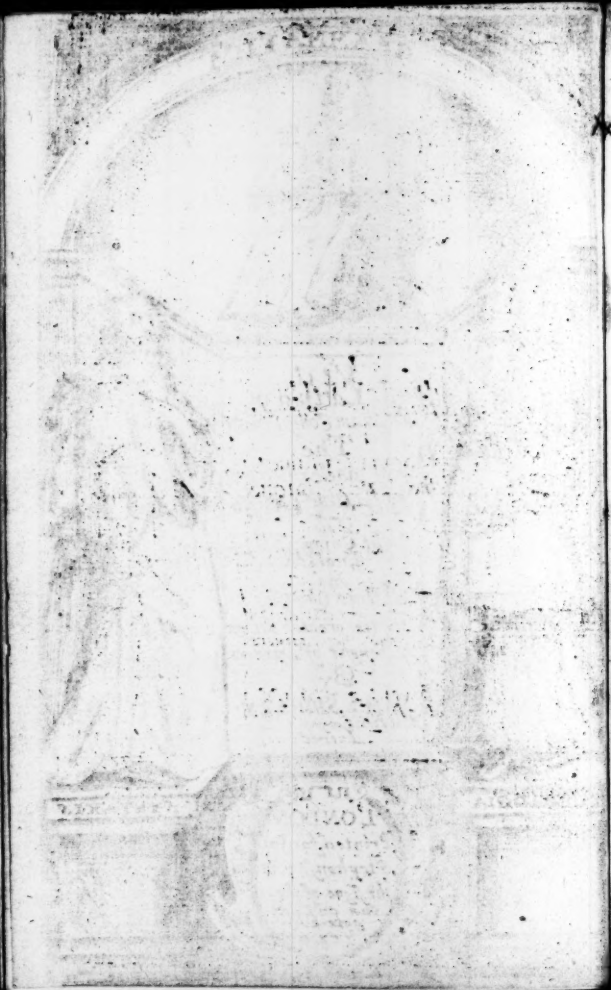
IAM: SHIRLEY
*Aria Pierisum peragro loca .
Lucret:*

ETYMOLOGIA

SYNTAXIS

LONDON

Printed for Io:
Stephenson at
the signe of the
Sun on Lud:
gate-hill
1649



V I A

AD

Latinam Linguam
Complanata.

The *Way* made plain
to the *Latine* Tongue.

The *Rules* composed
in *English* and *Latine*

V E R S E :

For the greater Delight and
Benefit of L E A R N E R S.

By *James Shirley*.

Avia Pieridum peragro loca. Lucret.

London, Printed by R. W. for *John Stephenson*,
at the signe of the Sun on *Ludgate-Hill*. 1649.



TO THE
Most honorable pledge of Honor
William Hubert
son to the Right Honorable
John Lord Mayor of London

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the petition of the poor of the parish of St. Martin in the Vintry, London, for a grant of a license to sell and distribute of the same, and in answer to inform you that the same has been referred to the consideration of the Committee of the House of Commons, and that they have been directed to report thereon to the House of Commons at the next meeting thereof. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. S.



TO THE


Most hopeful pledg of Honor,

William Herbert,

Son to the Right Honorable

Philip Lord Herbert.

S I R,

T this time, the Press doth almost groan with the burden of new *Grammars*, by which, some would prophetically imply the decay of Learning, as if the Root and Foundation of *Art* stood in need of warmth, and reparation : If I were guilty of this belief, I am not so old in practice, as to forget how much unworthy I am, to apply to such publike necessity. It

The Epistle Dedicatory.

shall be happiness enough to me, if while your yeers are fit for *principles* of this *nature*, this Book be not thought unworthy of your *shade* and *protection*.

I dare not be so bold to prescribe it to your particular use, others having more worthily the honor to be employed in your *Education*; but if with their *judgment*, it may be admitted to your *reading*, I am very confident, it will much facilitate your *progreß*, and make the *way* short and pleasant, if you walk by *Rules* to the *Latin* tongue.

It remains, that I wish you may grow up the great example of true *Nobility*: You cannot but raise our expectation, while you are remembered, the *Son* of your most nobly accomplished *Father*, descended from your yet flourishing *Grand-father*, whose

The Epistle Dedicatory.

2

whose name is worthily affixed a Patron to more generous wit, then our Nation must hope to see again in all future Ages.

Nor can the glory of your great Uncle, *William* Earl of *Pembroke* (the ornament of the Court and Kingdom) and the ever celebrated name of *Sydney*, whose blood is warm in your veins, be out of your eye and imitation: Their fames I look upon as an immortal treasury, left by them, who had merited for more then themselves, and might from their supernumerary virtues, spare enough to indulge posterity.

But let their Characters be the Argument of a more able Pen, I return to my first ambition, that these Papers dedicate to your name, may ow their first light, and life to the influence of your morning, so the world shall read

The Epistle Dedicatory.

to the happy presage of your great name,
that you disdained not to begin to
learn, and to be a *Mecenas* together;
while I (encouraged by your *vertue*, to
lay this first publike sacrifice upon your
virgin Altar) am but the more engaged
to profess my self,

Sir,

The most humble

and faithful honorer

of your Family,

James Shirley.

Authori Amicissimo.

F Oelix nefasti gloria sæculi!
 Tu qui severo (quas sibi dempserit)
Musas redonaturus ævo,
Ausonios reseras penates:
Annosa linguæ jura Quiritium
Non indecoro carmine vestiens,
(Spretæ rudimentum Minervæ)
Allicis, & reparas juventam;
Immense vates! Cui sacra tempora
Circum tenaci nexæ hedera, tuæ
Laurus adumbrabunt; Coronas
Grammaticam simul & Poesin.

Tho. Stanley.

To my worthy and ingenious Friend

The Author.

GRammar which taught the Poet first to write,
Is by the Poet now taught to delight.
And Poësie, which once unto the School
Ow'd its Instructions, now to that's a Rule.
Thy grateful Pen, to Science does impart
Civility, and requites Art, with Art.
Yet not like some (who think they hardly shou'd
Be thought to understand, if understood.)
Do'st thou the mindes of weaker Tiroes vex,
Or as perplex with th' Art, the Art perplex,
But what ere seem'd therein obscure, mak'st clear,
Brief, what prolix, smooth, what did rough appear.
That so the Art to Learners now is seen
As in a flat, which Hills and Woods did skreen.
How should they erre ! Their journeys end in view,
Their way so pleasing, and their guide so true !
Rest then secure of Fame ; nor think thy worth
Can by a private hand be well set forth.
Attempts which to the Publike, Profit raise,
Expect, nor merit less, then Publike Praise.

Idem in idem, ad eundem.

SHirleie ! Angliacum cui olim, celeberrime vatum,
Drama labor, nomenq, fuit : Tibi nunc, novus ecquis
Surgit

*Surgit bonas ? Qualisve alio subit infula nexu
 Tempora ?----Nunc video. Magnos accinctus in usus,
 Carmine facundo tractas Præcepta severa
 Grammatices, Latiaque canis Primordia Lingua,
 Ut melius teneros blanda dulcedine captos
 Afficeret animos, & dura Elementa, nolenti,
 Eloquio, nimiumque rudi placitura juventa
 Efficeres. Labor multum meriturus honesta
 Landis ! Non aliter (tua sed magè mellea lingua)
 Tentavit Nestor juvenilia fingere Corda.
 Heroùm teneras tam grato carmine mentes
 Theſſalici haud rexit Moderator & Semifer Antri.
 Grammatica exultet, vibretque Heliconia ferta,
 Laude nova florens : Dulci nunc munere fandi
 Provocet & Musas. Decus hoc Shirleic dedisti.*

Edw. Sherburne.

To

To my ingenious Friend *The Author*,
upon his Poetical Grammar.

Grammar, the Scholars labyrinth, Sir, by you
Is now unmaz'd, and open'd by your clew,
Those cloudy parts of Speech, which long have worn
Nights dress, shine now bright as the Orient morn,
And courtly move, the lame sick Heteroclyte,
Peevish by their infirmity, now slight
The Caps and Crutches, and to measures fall,
And you at once have cur'd an Hospital.

Welcome fair issue of your happy brain;
Now *Phœbus* rules in his own grove again;
For best examples from the Laurel sprung,
And Poets first adorn'd each learned tongue,
Where *Lilly* once was wor'd, the beardless throng
Shall chant thee forth, like *Ayrs* thou shalt be sung.
And where youth learn these clear composed rules,
Th' shall not be Grammar call'd, but *Musick Schools*.

Ed. Saltmarsh.

To

To my worthy Friend the Author.

Although with Justice I admir'd thy Pen,
That did before adorn the English Scene;
I easily can forget, and when I look
On this last act, neglect each other Book.
Thy Buskind, and thy Comick muse may be
Preserv'd as Monuments of Wit, and thee,
And in another temperate age be shown
To prove our Language had perfection;
But here is a designe, who does not see
In this a plot to take posterity?
A plot beyond thy Plays thou dost persue,
And by an Artifice, a silken clem
Of Poesie, dost lead, and mayst betray
Our children into Learning, as they play.
But prosper, I forgive thee, and presage
(If ignorance have not quite drown'd our Age.)
Thy Book an entertainment with good men,
And from this root, old Art grow up again.

Geo. Blakeston.

To

To the worthily Honored
Mr. *James Shirley*.

IF those things always their own use invite,
That yield us profit, and secure delight,
What shall we ow this last work of your Pen?
Which more, then when you steer'd the souls of men,
With your harmonious Scenes, and graceful dress
Doth now a power above that Art express.
For while you seem to stoop, you gently raise
Children into ability to praise,
And make them men, who by your skilful hand
Taught, do both nimbly move, and learn to stand.
Most other Grammars to our youth impart
A Costique, dry, and nugatory Art,
Which they go to, as coldly, as young men
Make love to one of fourscore yeers and ten.

'Twas a prodigious Musick, that did call
Huge stones to build themselves a *Theban* wall,
We may believe that miracle, who see
You have fil'd Rocks into a Gallery,
And all those rugged Cliffs, that threatned youth
In their approach, are by your Verse made smooth.
And Grammar pourtray'd with a smiling face,
Is now no more a *fury*, but a *grace*.

Fra. Langton.

To Mr. *James Shirley*, upon his English
and Latine Grammar.

SIr, I have read your Grammar, and do see
Your learning now bath kist your Poesie.
I finde a double charm in Syntax, when
You do by this teach Youth, by i' other men.
Not that I slight grave Lillies Lyturgy,
Nor love your Work, for change or novelty,
But for the Worth I see in't, 'tis your glory
That now the Schools have found a Directory.

But this will spoyle our Hebrew Lectures quite,
Of rigid Masters, which still backward write.
When tears and blood come forth to let in names,
As if the Grammar were all Anagrams.
While the vimineous Bajazets stand by,
Teaching harsh Latine by Phlebotomy.
But you have plund the way, and strew'd it so,
Children may run in this, as soon as go.
We shall have swadling Scholars, Infants may
Now shake their Grammar with their Coats away.

Go on brave Petrarch, thy sweet Rules advance,
Leave the world no excuse for ignorance.
What elder days to Lilly rendered, we,
And future times shall attribute to thee ;
And to thy memory, fame shall this enroll,
Who ere the Church, thou dost reform the School.

Alex. Broom.

To my much honored and learned
Friend, Mr. *James Shirley*,
the Author.

IT may hold some proportion, that an Age
Hath temper, or degenerates to rage,
As the first rules incline ; and may not we
Unto our *Iron Rudiments* apply
The times condition, and believe we have,
But those impressions a rough Grammar gave ?
Ill woven, rugged principles, scarce one
A friend to nature, or digestion ;
Verse more uneven then wilde Mountains are,
Which makes our travelling Infantry dispair,
For onely here and there a Boy, that can
Eat stones like the *Italian*, proves a man.

[*]

But from our dark and frighted Hemisphere,
An unexpected Star begins to appear.
The rudiments are chang'd, a modest ray,
Drest in the blushes of a new born day
Shines with a train of light : This Grammar writ
Up to the truth of Harmony, and Wit,
With its soft numerous enchantment, can
Make every Gyant shrink into a man.

Or if incapable of softness, they
Despise to be reform'd, their children may,
Drinking these streams, in the next age be found,
Their Hearts with Love, their Heads with Olive
(crown'd.

John Ogilby.

To my much honored and learned
Friend, Mr. James Shields,
the Author

**THE
RDIMENTS.**

Make every Gyant drunk into a man,
Or if incapable of sobriety, they
Despite to be reformed, their children may,
Drinking these streams, in the next age be found,
Their hearts with love, their heads with Olive
(crown'd.)

John Ogilby

Eight Parts, two Numbers, Cases six, to these
 Three Genders, five Declensions, three Degrees:
 Pronounes nineteen, four kinde of Verbs, and they
 Three Persons through both numbers do convey.
 Four Conjugations perfect Verbs receive,
 On which four Moods attend, and Tenses five.
 From race of Verbs, four Participles flow,
 Three Gerunds we admit, and Supines two:
 These things well laid, three Concordes raise at last,
 A structure, and the toyl of Grammars past.

ERRATA.

PAg. 7. l. 19 and 20. after feliccs read felicia, p. 9. l. 12. put out acre
 & celere, p. 41. l. 2. r. impers' nalls, l. 19. r. deriv'd, and declin'd, p.
 51, l. 1. in the margent r. mas, p. 56. l. 20. r. nomina, demas, p. 60. l. 16. r.
 in a vel in ar, p. 63. l. 14. read defectiva, p. 64. l. 14. r. vicem, p. 66. l. 7.
 read measur'd, p. 75. l. 26. r. fleui fletum, p. 79. l. 21. r. plaudo si, p. 84.
 l. 2. in the margent r. sevi, p. 121. l. 9. in the margent r. alios.

The

The way made plain to the LATIN TONGUE.

Grammar is the Art of right speaking.

The Parts are two, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Etymologie,} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{Syntax.} \end{array} \right.$

Etymologie is that part of Grammar, which teacheth the proprieties of severall words, especially in the difference of Terminations, and considereth all parts of speech.

Eight parts of speech.

Eight only Parts the wise Grammarians teach,
Because in them we comprehend all speech.

Noun, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{decli-} \\ \text{ned.} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Adverb,} \\ \text{Conjunction,} \\ \text{Preposition,} \\ \text{Interjection,} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{unde-} \\ \text{clined.} \end{array} \right.$

Pronoun,
Verb,
Participle,

To all these parts belong *Species*, which is Form, and *Figura*, Figure. Form is when a word is ori-

ginall, and called Primitive, as *Scio* to know; or come from another, and called Derivative, as *Scientia* knowledge, derived from *Scio*. Figure is, when a word is simple, as *justus* just, or compounded, as *injustus* unjust, compounded of *in* and *justus*.

B

Nouns

Nouns are Substantive, or Adjective.

Noun Substantives the names of Things declare :
But Adjectives, what kinde of things they are.

[a] and
[the] are
signs of
nouns Sub-
stantives.
Nouns Pro-

per are all proper names, and are referred to one, as *Thamisis* the Thames.
Common nouns are common to all of the same kinde, as *Fluvius* a River.

A House, *Domus*; an ancient House, *antiqua Do-
mus*; a Church, *Ecclesia*; the holy Church, *sancta
Ecclesia*.

Numbers, two.

Some nouns **O**ne is the number Singular, but all
in the sin- Above, we must the Plurall number call.

gular may
signific ma-

A man, *Homo*; men, *Homines*.
ny, as *Populus* People. *Grex* A Flock. These are called Collectives, and
yet these are the sing. number, as being considered One People, One Flock.

Nomina-
tive.

Cases, six.

Genitive.

Dative.

Accusative.

Vocative.

Ablative.

THe Nominative before the Verb doth go,
[Of] shews the Genitive, the Dative [to.]
Th' Accusative after the Verb is plac'd;
The fifth calls, Prepositions rule the last.

Gender is
the diffe-
rence of sex
by nature :
but by insti-
tution and
Art, words
may be of
the male, or
female gen.
& yet have
no relation
to sex.

Genders, three.

Male, Female, Neuter, perfect Genders be,
All others are compounded of these three.

A Noun of the male, or Masculine Gender, as
Vir a man.

A Noun of the female, or Feminine Gender, as
Mulier a woman.

A Noun of the Neuter Gender, as *Saxum* a Stone.

A

A Noun of the Common Gender, is male; and female, and belongeth to both sexes : as *Parens* a father, or mother.

A Noun of the Doubtfull gender is commonly masculine, or feminine, as *Dies* a day; sometimes masculine, or neuter, as *Vulgus* common people; and sometimes feminine, or neuter, as *Halec* a Herring.

Declensions five.

HIs true declension every Noun will give,
From termination of the Genitive.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
In <i>a</i> .	in <i>i</i> .	in <i>is</i> .	in <i>us</i> .	in <i>ei</i> .
As, <i>musæ</i> .	<i>viri</i> .	<i>crinis</i> .	<i>manus</i> .	<i>rei</i> .

Examples of the first Declension.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>mus</i>	<i>a</i> .	{	Nom. <i>mus</i>	<i>a</i> .	<i>Musa</i> A Song. <i>Filia</i> and <i>Nata</i> a daughter, make the
		Gen. <i>mus</i>	<i>a</i> .		Gen. <i>mus</i>	<i>arum</i> .	
		Dat. <i>mus</i>	<i>a</i> .		Dat. <i>mus</i>	<i>is</i> .	
		Acc. <i>mus</i>	<i>am</i> .		Acc. <i>mus</i>	<i>as</i> .	
		Voc. <i>mus</i>	<i>a</i> .		Voc. <i>mus</i>	<i>a</i> .	
		Abl. <i>mus</i>	<i>a</i> .		Abl. <i>mus</i>	<i>is</i> .	

Dative and Ablative Pl. in *is* or *abus*; but *Dea* A goddess, *Mula* A Mule, *Equa* A Mare, *Liberta* A freed woman, make the Dat. and Abl. in *abus* only.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Grammatica</i> .	{	Grammatica.	<i>Gramma-</i> <i>tica</i> . Grammar.
		Gen. <i>Grammatica</i> .		Grammatices.	
		Dat. <i>Grammatica</i> .		Grammaticis.	
		Acc. <i>Grammaticam</i> .		Grammaticen.	
		Voc. <i>Grammatica</i> .		Grammatice.	
		Abl. <i>Grammatica</i> .		Grammaticis.	

Singulariter	{	N. <i>Thomas.</i>	}	Singulariter	{	N. <i>Anchises.</i>	}	
		G. <i>Thomæ.</i>				G. <i>Anchisæ.</i>		
		D. <i>Thomæ.</i>				D. <i>Anchisæ.</i>		
		A. <i>Thomam.</i>				A. <i>Anchisam,</i>		vel <i>Anchisen.</i>
		V. <i>Thomâ.</i>				V. <i>Anchisa.</i>		
		A. <i>Thoma.</i>				A. <i>Anchisa.</i>		

Examples of the second Declension

Vir A Man.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Vir</i>	}	Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>Vir</i>	<i>i.</i>	}
		Gen. <i>Vir</i>	<i>i.</i>			Gen. <i>Vir</i>	<i>orum.</i>	
		Dat. <i>Vir</i>	<i>o.</i>			Dat. <i>Vir</i>	<i>is.</i>	
		Acc. <i>Vir</i>	<i>um.</i>			Acc. <i>Vir</i>	<i>os.</i>	
		Voc. <i>Vir</i>				Voc. <i>Vir</i>	<i>i.</i>	
		Abl. <i>Vir</i>	<i>o.</i>			Abl. <i>Vir</i>	<i>is.</i>	

Dominus

A Lord, or

A Master.

If the No-

minative

end in *us*,the Vocative must end in *e*.All proper names in *ius* make the Voca-tive in *e*, like *filius*, a son.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Dominus.</i>	}	Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Filius.</i>	}	
		Gen. <i>Domini.</i>				Gen. <i>Filii.</i>		
		Dat. <i>Domino.</i>				Dat. <i>Filio.</i>		
		Acc. <i>Dominum.</i>				Acc. <i>Filium.</i>		
		Voc. <i>Domin e.</i>				Voc. <i>Fil i.</i>		
		Abl. <i>Domino.</i>				Abl. <i>Filio.</i>		

Deus God.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Deus.</i>	}	Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>Dii.</i>	}	
		Gen. <i>Dii.</i>				Gen. <i>Deorum.</i>		
		Dat. <i>Deo.</i>				Dat. <i>Diis.</i>		
		Acc. <i>Deum.</i>				Acc. <i>Deos.</i>		
		Voc. <i>De us.</i>				Voc. <i>Dii.</i>		
		Abl. <i>Deo.</i>				Abl. <i>Diis.</i>		

Nom.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>specul</i>	um.	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>specul</i>	a.	<i>Speculum</i> neut. gen. A Glasse. All Nouns of the Neu- ter gender, make the Nom Acc. and Voc.
	Gen. <i>speculi</i> .			Gen. <i>speculorum</i> .		
	Dat. <i>speculo</i> .			Dat. <i>speculis</i> .		
	Acc. <i>specul</i>	um.		Acc. <i>specul</i>	a.	
	Voc. <i>specul</i>	um.		Voc. <i>specul</i>	a.	
	Abl. <i>speculo</i> .			Abl. <i>speculis</i> .		

like in both Numbers, and in the plurall they end in *a*, of what Declension soever they be.

Singulariter	Nominativo <i>orpheus</i> .
	Genitivo <i>orphei</i> vel <i>orpheos</i> .
	Dativo <i>orpheo</i> vel <i>orphei</i> .
	Accusativo <i>orpheum</i> vel <i>orphea</i> .
	Vocativo <i>orpheu</i> .
	Ablativo <i>orpheo</i> .

Examples of the third Declension:

Singulariter	Nom. <i>crinis</i> .		Pluraliter	Nom. <i>crin</i>	es.	<i>Crinis</i> Hair. Some make the Accu- sative in <i>im</i> as <i>V</i> is force. <i>Siris</i> thirst. <i>Tu/sis</i> a
	Gen. <i>crin</i>	is.		Gen. <i>crin</i>	um.	
	Dat. <i>crin</i>	i.		Dat. <i>crini</i>	bus.	
	Acc. <i>crin</i>	em.		Acc. <i>crin</i>	es.	
	Voc. <i>crinis</i> .			Voc. <i>crin</i>	es.	
	Abl. <i>crin</i>	e.		Abl. <i>crini</i>	bus.	

ough, and the Ablative in *i*, And some have double terminations in both these Cases.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>calcar</i> .		Pluraliter	Nom. <i>calcaria</i> .		<i>Calcar</i> A Spir. Bg.
	Gen. <i>calcaris</i> .			Gen. <i>calcarium</i> .		
	Dat. <i>calcar</i> i.			Dat. <i>calcaribus</i> .		
	Acc. <i>calcar</i> .			Acc. <i>calcaria</i> .		
	Voc. <i>calcar</i> .			Voc. <i>calcaria</i> .		
	Abl. <i>calcar</i>	i.		Abl. <i>calcaribus</i> .		

Sermo A
Speech.
Lapis A
Stone.

Singulariter {
Nom. *sermo.*
Gen. *sermonis.*
Dat. *sermoni.*
Acc. *sermonem.*
Voc. *sermo.*
Abl. *sermone.*

Singulariter {
Nom. *lapis.*
Gen. *lapidis.*
Dat. *lapidi.*
Acc. *lapidem.*
Voc. *lapis.*
Abl. *lapide.*

Pyxis A
Box.

Singulariter {
Nom. *Pyxis.*
G. *Pyxidis vel Pyxidos.*
Dat. *Pyxidi*
A. *Pyxidem vel Pyxida.*
Voc. *Pyxis vel Pyxi.*
Abl. *Pyxide.*

Pluraliter {
N. *Pyxides.*
Gen. *Pyxidum.*
Dat. *Pyxidibus.*
A. *Pyxides vel Py-*
V. *Pyxides. (xidas)*
Abl. *Pyxidibus.*

Examples of the fourth.

Manus A
Hand.

Singulariter {
Nom. *man us.*
Gen. *man us.*
Dat. *man ui.*
Acc. *man um.*
Voc. *man us.*
Abl. *man u.*

Pluraliter {
Nom. *man us.*
Gen. *man uum.*
Dat. *man ibus.*
Acc. *man us.*
Voc. *man us.*
Abl. *man ibus.*

Arcus A
Bow.

Singulariter {
Nom. *arcus.*
Gen. *arcus.*
Dat. *arcui.*
Acc. *arcum.*
Voc. *arcus.*
Abl. *arcu.*

Pluraliter {
Nom. *arcus.*
Gen. *arcuum.*
Dat. *arc ubus.*
Acc. *arcus.*
Voc. *arcus.*
Acc. *arc ubus.*

Genu A
Knee. n. g.

Singulariter {
Nom. *gen u.*
Gen. *gen u.*
Dat. *gen u.*
Acc. *gen u.*
Voc. *gen u.*
Abl. *gen u.*

Pluraliter {
Nom. *genu a.*
Gen. *gen uum.*
Dat. *gen ibus.*
Acc. *genu a.*
Voc. *genu a.*
Abl. *gen ibus.*

Examples

(7)

Examples of the fifth.

Singulariter	Nom.	R	es.	Pluraliter	Nom.	R	es.
	Gen.	R	ei.		Gen.	R	erum.
	Dat.	R	ei.		Dat.	R	ebus.
	Acc.	R	em.		Acc.	R	es.
	Voc.	R	es.		Voc.	R	es.
	Abl.	R	e.		Abl.	R	ebus.

Res A thing.

Singulariter	Nom.	dies.	Pluraliter	Nom.	dies.
	Gen.	diei.		Gen.	dierum.
	Dat.	diei.		Dat.	diebus.
	Acc.	diem.		Acc.	dies.
	Voc.	dies.		Voc.	dies.
	Abl.	die.		Abl.	diebus.

Dies A day.

A Noun Adjective of one termination is declined after the third Declension.

Singulariter	Nom.	felix.	Pluraliter	Nom.	felices, felicia.
	Gen.	felici.		Gen.	felicium.
	Dat.	felici.		Dat.	felicibus.
	Acc.	felicem, felix.		Acc.	felices.
	Voc.	felix.		Voc.	felices.
	Abl.	felice vel felici.		Abl.	felicibus.

Felix Happy.

When any Adjective hath but one ending

in any case, that word is of all the Genders, as in *Felix, felici, felici, &c.*

An Adjective of two terminations.

Singulariter	Nom.	tristis, triste.	Pluraliter	Nom.	tristes, tristia.
	Gen.	tristis.		Gen.	tristium.
	Dat.	tristi.		Dat.	tristibus.
	Acc.	tristem, triste.		Acc.	tristes, tristia.
	Voc.	tristis, triste.		Voc.	tristes, tristia.
	Abl.	tristi.		Abl.	tristibus.

When the Adj. hath 2 endings in one case, the first is Masc. & Fem. as *Tristes*; and the second Neut. as *Trista*.

An Adjective of three terminations.

When the
Adj. hath 3
divers end-
ings, the
first is Mas.
as *bonus*, the
second fem.
as *bona*, the
third neuter
as *bonum*,
&c.

Singulariter	N. <i>bonus, bona, bonū.</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>boni, bonæ, bona.</i>
	G. <i>boni, bonæ, boni.</i>		G. <i>bonorū, bonarū, bonorū.</i>
	D. <i>bono, bonæ, bono.</i>		D. <i>bonis.</i> (norū.
	A. <i>bonū, bonā, bonū.</i>		A. <i>bonos, bonas, bona.</i>
	V. <i>bone, bona, bonū.</i>		V. <i>boni, bonæ, bona.</i>
	A. <i>bono, bonā, bono.</i>		A. <i>bonis.</i>

unus, one.

So *Totus*
whole, *solus*
alone, *ullus*
any, *uter*
whether of
two, *neuter*
neither.

Singulariter	N. <i>unus, una, unum.</i>	Singulariter	N. <i>alter, altera, alterū.</i>
	G. <i>unius.</i>		G. <i>alterius.</i>
	D. <i>uni.</i>		D. <i>alteri.</i>
	A. <i>unum, unā, unū.</i>		A. <i>alterū, alterā, alterū.</i>
	V. <i>une, una, unum.</i>		V. <i>caret.</i>
	A. <i>un, unā, uno.</i>		A. <i>altero, alterā, altero.</i>

alter, another, or either.

Alius ano-
ther.

Singulariter	N. <i>alius, alia, aliud.</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>alii, aliæ, alia.</i>
	G. <i>alius.</i>		G. <i>aliorū, aliarū, aliorū.</i>
	D. <i>alii.</i>		D. <i>aliis.</i>
	A. <i>aliū, aliā, aliud.</i>		A. <i>alios, alias, alia.</i>
	V. <i>caret.</i>		V. <i>caret.</i>
	A. <i>alio, aliā, alio.</i>		A. <i>aliis.</i>

duo, two.

Duo and
ambo are
sometimes
used for *duos*
and *ambo*,

Pluraliter	N. <i>duo, duæ, duo.</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	G. <i>duorū, duarū, duorum.</i>		G. <i>amborū, ambarū, amborum.</i>
	D. <i>duobus, duabus, duobus.</i>		D. <i>ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.</i>
	A. <i>duos, duas, duo.</i>		A. <i>ambos, ambas, ambo.</i>
	V. <i>duo, duæ, duo.</i>		V. <i>ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	A. <i>duobus, duabus, duobus.</i>		A. <i>ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.</i>

ambo, both.

Pluraliter {
 Nom. *tres, tria.*
 Gen. *trium.*
 Dat. *tribus.*
 Acc. *tres, tria.*
 Voc. *tres, tria.*
 Abl. *tribus.*

Pluraliter {
 Nom. *quatuor.*
 Gen. *quatuor.*
 Dat. *quatuor.*
 Acc. *quatuor.*
 Voc. *quatuor.*
 Abl. *quatuor.*

Tres three.
Quatuor
 four.
 So all num-
 bers cardi-
 nall to cen-
 tum an hun-
 dred, inclu-
 sively.

Singulariter {
 Nom. *acer, acris, acre.*
 Genitivo *acris.*
 Dativo *acri.*
 Accusat. *acrem, acre.*
 Voc. *acer, acris, acre.*
 Ablativo *acre, acri.*

Singulariter {
 N. *celer, celeris, celere.*
 Gen *celeris.*
 Dat *celeri.*
 A. *celerem, celere.*
 V. *celer, celeris, celere.*
 Abl. *celere, celeri.*

Acer sharp.
Celer swift.
 These are
 often decli-
 ned without
 the first tes-
 mination,
 like *castris*.

Nom. *Acris, acre, &c.* So *silvestris* belonging to a wood, *pedester* belong-
 ing to foot, *campester* belonging to the field, *equester* belonging to horse,
paluster belonging to a pool, or marish, *volucer* swift, *celester* famous, *sa-*
uber wholesome, *alacer* cheerful, &c.

Three degrees of Comparison.

The Positive declares without excess,
 With the sign [more] Comparatives increase.
 By [most] the bold Superlatives are known,
 Beyond which there is no Comparison:

As *durus, hard; durior, more hard; durissimus, most hard.*

are formed of the first case of their positive in *i*, as from *duri* the genitive
 of *durus*, by adding *or* and *us* are made the comparative degrees, *durior*, and
durius: and by adding *is* and *simus* is made *durissimus*, the superlative.

The posi-
 tives and
 superlatives
 are declined
 like *bonus*.
 The compa-
 rative and
 superlative

<i>Magniloquus</i> , a great	}	<i>Magnificus</i> , magnifi-
talker.		cent.
<i>magniloquentior</i> ,		<i>magnificentior</i> ,
<i>magniloquentissimus</i> .		<i>magnificentissimus</i> .

Comparisons defective.
These want the Positive.

<i>Prior</i> , the former.	:	<i>Primus</i> the first.
<i>Ocyor</i> , more swift.		<i>Ocyssimus</i> most swift.
<i>Deterior</i> , worse.		<i>Deterrimus</i> worst.
<i>Penitior</i> , more inward.		<i>Penitissimus</i> , most inward.

These want the Comparative.

<i>Novus</i> , new.		<i>Novissimus</i> , newest, or last.
<i>Invidus</i> , unwilling.		<i>Invitissimus</i> , most unwilling.
<i>Inclutus</i> , famous.		<i>Inclutissimus</i> , most famous.
<i>Diversus</i> , different.		<i>Diversissimus</i> , most different.
<i>Meritus</i> , deserving.		<i>Meritissimus</i> , most deserving.
<i>Sacer</i> , holy.		<i>Sacerrimus</i> , most holy.
<i>Falsus</i> , false.		<i>Falsissimus</i> , most false.
<i>Fidus</i> , faithfull.		<i>Fidissimus</i> most faithfull.
<i>Nuperus</i> , late.		<i>Nuperrimus</i> , most late.

These want the Superlative.

<i>Dexter</i> , lucky.		<i>Dexterior</i> , more lucky.
<i>Sinister</i> , unlucky.		<i>Sinisterior</i> , more unlucky.
<i>Opimus</i> , fat.		<i>Opimior</i> , more fat.
<i>Juvenis</i> , young.		<i>Junior</i> , the younger.
<i>Senex</i> , old.		<i>Senior</i> , the elder.
<i>Declivis</i> , steep.		<i>Declivior</i> , more steep.
<i>Longinquus</i> , far.		<i>Longinquior</i> , more far.
<i>Salutaris</i> , healthfull.		<i>Salutarior</i> , more healthfull.
<i>Supinus</i> , * carelesse:		<i>Supinior</i> , more carelesse. * or upward

Ad.

Adverbs and Prepositions compared.

Some Adjectives may be formed from Prepositions. Thence also *proximior.	<i>Sæpe</i> , often.	} <i>Diu</i> , long. <i>diutius</i> , longer. <i>diutissime</i> , most long.	
	<i>sæpius</i> , more often.		
	<i>sæpissime</i> , most often.		
	<i>Ultra</i> , beyond,	<i>ulterior</i> ,	<i>ultimus</i> .
	<i>Citra</i> , on this side,	<i>citerior</i> ,	<i>citimus</i> .
	<i>Prope</i> , near,	<i>propior</i> ,	* <i>proximus</i> .

Adjectives irregular.

* For *divisior* by *Sincope*, but some will have it from *Dis* not *divis*.

<i>Bonus</i> , good,	<i>melior</i> ,	<i>optimus</i> .
<i>Malus</i> , evil,	<i>pejor</i> ,	<i>pessimus</i> .
<i>Magnus</i> , great,	<i>major</i> ,	<i>maximus</i> .
<i>Parvus</i> , little,	<i>minor</i> ,	<i>minimus</i> .
<i>Nequâ</i> , wicked,	<i>nequior</i> ,	<i>nequissimus</i> .
<i>Dives</i> , rich,	* <i>ditior</i> ,	<i>ditissimus</i> .
<i>Exterus</i> , outward,	<i>exterior</i> ,	<i>extremus</i> .
<i>Inferus</i> , below,	<i>inferior</i> ,	<i>infimus</i> .
<i>Superus</i> , above,	<i>superior</i> ,	<i>supremus</i> .
<i>Posterus</i> , late,	<i>posterior</i> ,	<i>postremus</i> .
<i>Facilis</i> , easy,	<i>facilior</i> ,	<i>facillimus</i> .
<i>Gracilis</i> , small,	<i>gracilior</i> ,	<i>gracillimus</i> .
<i>Humilis</i> , humble,	<i>humilior</i> ,	<i>humillimus</i> .
<i>Similis</i> , like,	<i>similior</i> ,	<i>simillimus</i> .
<i>Agilis</i> , nimble,	<i>agilior</i> ,	<i>agillimus</i> .
<i>Docilis</i> , docible,	<i>docilior</i> ,	<i>docillimus</i> .
<i>Multum</i> , much,	<i>plus</i> ,	<i>plurimum</i> .

Pronouns.

Pronouns, nineteen.

Pronouns are words that do supply the place of Nouns, and have their Gender, Number, Case.

Ego, tu, sui. ille, ipse, is,

Hic, iste, meus, tuus, suus, quis,

Qui, noster, vester, nostras, vestras; some

To Cujas adde cujus, cuja, cujum.

Some are demonstratives, as Ego tu, sui.

Some possessives, as meus, tuus, suus, &c.

Relat. qui.

Interrogat.

as cujus, cuja, cujum.

Ego, tu, sui.

Singulariter	{	Nom. Ego I.	}	Pluraliter	Nom. nos we.
		Gen. mei of me.			Ge. nostrum vel nostri of us.
		Dat. mihi to me.			Dat. nobis to us.
		Acc. me me.			Acc. nos us.
		Voc. caret.			Voc. caret.
		Abl. me me.			Abl. nobis us.

Ego is a Pronoun of the first person, or a person speaking of himself.

Singulariter	{	Nom. Tu thou, you.	}	Pluraliter	Nom. vos yee.	}	Tuius, &c.
		Gen. tui of thee.			G. vestrum vel vestri.		
		Dat. tibi to thee.			Dat. vobis.		
		Acc. te thee			Acc. vos ye.		
		Voc. o tu o you.			Voc. o vos o ye.		
		Abl. te you.			Abl. vobis you.		

Tu is the Pronoun of the second person, or a person that is spoken to, and of this person is every Vocative case.

Singulariter	{	he. she. that.	}	Pluraliter	they. those.	}	Sing. Acc. Eum behold him, illam her. Plural. Acc. Eos, eas. But ipse is declined ipse, ipsa, ipsum. in the rest like ille.
		Nom. ille, illa, illud.			Nom. illi, illa, illa,		
		G. illius, his, or hers.			G. illorum, illarum, illorum.		
		D. illi, to him.			D. illis. (re) their.		
		Ac. illum, illa, illud.			Acc. illos, illas, illa.		
		Voc. caret.			Voc. caret.		
		Abl. illo, illa, illo.			A. illis. So iste he.		
					Nom.		

*Sibi met, &c.*Singulariter
&
Pluraliter

Nominativo caret.
 Genitivo *sui*, of him, or themselves.
 Dativo *sibi*, to him, or themselves.
 Accusativo *se*, himself, or themselves.
 Vocativo caret.
 Ablativo *se*, him, or themselves.

	this.	these.
Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic, hæc, hoc.</i>	Nom. <i>hi, hæ, hæc.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus.</i>	Gen. <i>horum, harum, horum,</i>
	Dat. <i>huic.</i>	Dat. <i>his.</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc, hanc, hoc.</i>	Acc. <i>hos, has, hæc.</i>
	Voc. caret.	Voc. caret.
	Ablat. <i>istoc,</i> <i>istac, istoc.</i>	Abl. <i>his.</i>
Plur.		
Plur. <i>istac.</i> so <i>illic.</i> Nom. <i>hiccine, haccine, haccine.</i> Accusat. <i>huncine, hancine, hocine.</i> Ablat. <i>hoccine, haccine, hoccine.</i> Plur. <i>haccine, neut.</i>		

	he, she, that.	their.
Singulariter	Nom. <i>is, ea, id.</i>	Nom. <i>ii, eæ, ea.</i>
	Ge. <i>eius, his, hers.</i>	G. <i>eorum, earum, eorum,</i>
	Dat. <i>ei, him.</i>	Dat. <i>iis vel eis.</i>
	Acc. <i>eum, eam, id.</i>	Acc. <i>eos, eas, ea.</i>
	Voc. caret.	Voc. caret.
	Abl. <i>eo, eâ, eo.</i>	Abl. <i>iis vel eis.</i>
Plur.		
Nom. <i>idem, the same, eadem, idem.</i> Gen. <i>eiusdem, &c.</i> Sing. Acc. <i>accum, behold him, accam, her.</i> Plur. Acc. <i>ecce, them, ecce.</i>		

	which.	
Singulariter	Nom. <i>qui, quæ, quod.</i>	Nom. <i>qui, quæ, quæ.</i>
	Gen. <i>cujus.</i>	Gen. <i>quorum, quarum, quorum.</i>
	Dat. <i>cui.</i>	D. <i>quibus vel quæis.</i>
	Acc. <i>quem, quã, quod.</i>	Acc. <i>quos, quas, quæ.</i>
	Voc. caret. (<i>qui.</i>)	Voc. caret.
	A. <i>quo, quâ, quo vel</i>	Abl. <i>quibus vel quæis.</i>

every one, any one, whosoever, a certain, or some man
So quilibet, quivis, quicumq., quidam.

Nom.

	who.	what.
Singulariter	Nom. <i>quis, quæ, quid.</i>	
	Gen. <i>cujus, whose.</i>	
	Dat. <i>cui.</i>	
	Acc. <i>quem, quam, quid.</i>	
	Voc. <i>caret.</i>	
	Abl. <i>quo, quâ, quo, vel qui.</i>	

Pluraliter	Nom. <i>qui, quæ, quæ.</i>	
	Gen. <i>quorum, quarum, quorum.</i>	
	Dat. <i>quibus.</i>	
	Acc. <i>quos, quas, quæ.</i>	
	Voc. <i>caret.</i>	
	Abl. <i>quibus.</i>	

So *quis* who, but the other compounds make *quæ* and *quid*, as *si quis* if any, *si qua*, *si quid*; *aliquis* any, *aliqua*, *aliquid*, vel *aliquid*, &c.

So *quispiam* any, *quisnam* who, *quisquam* any one, *quisque* every one.

	whosoever, whatsoever.
Singulariter	No. <i>quisquis, quicquid.</i>
	G. <i>cujuscujus.</i>
	Dat. <i>cui.</i>
	Acc. <i>quæquæ, quicquid.</i>
	Voc. <i>caret.</i>
	Abl. <i>quoquo.</i>

Pluraliter	Nom. <i>quique.</i>
	G. <i>quorumquorum.</i>
	D. <i>quibusquibus.</i>
	A. <i>quosquos.</i>
	V. <i>caret.</i>
	A. <i>quibusquibus.</i>

Meus my, or mine, *tuns* thine, *suus* his, or their, *noſter* our, *veſter* your, *cujus* whose, are declined like *bonus*, except that *meus* in the Vocat. is *mi, mea, meum*.

Noſtras our country man, or one of our ſide, *veſtras* your, &c. *cujas* whose, &c. are declined like *felix*.

Verbs

Verbs in [or] are called personal, because they are declined with three persons in both numbers.

Actives may take *r* to be made passive personals, verbs neuter cannot.

Some neuters signify passively, and are called neuter passives, as *vapulo* I am whipt.

Verbs Personall four, Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent.

Verbs have their mood and tense, and signify Either to do, to suffer, or to be.

Amare to love, *amari* to be loved, *esse* to be.

The Active verb doth signify to do, So may the Neuter, both must end in *o*.

Amo I love. *Curro* I run.

Passive, Deponent, both in [or] do run, To do Deponent, Passive to be done.

Amor I am loved. *Loquor* I do speak.

Persons, three.

With Verbs three Persons in both numbers may Joyn, and agree, I, Thou, He, We, Ye, They.

Singular.	{	<i>Ego amo</i> I love;	{	Plural.	{	<i>nos amamus</i> we love;
		<i>tu amas</i> thou lovest,				<i>vos amatis</i> ye love.
		<i>ille amat</i> he loveth.				<i>illi amant</i> they love,

Moods, four.

Indicatives tell plainly, or make known their Mood, by asking of a question.

Amat he loveth, *amas tu* dost thou love?

Imperatives

I *Imperatives we cleerly understand,
Receive both name and nature from Command.*

Imperatives
want the
first person.

Ama love thou. *Legito ille* let him reade.
Monete vos do ye advise. *Sunto* let them be.

M *ay, might, would, should, Subjunctives nominate,
Or when some Adverbs, or Conjunctions wait.*

Si faciam if I do. *Ut videam* that I may see, or let
(me see.

I *nfinitives which [to] before them use,
Number and person in their Mood refuse.*

Amare to love. *Possum facere* I am able to do, or I
(can do.

Gerunds, three. Supines, two.

I *n di, do, dum, the Gerunds chime and close ;
[um] the first Supine, [u] the latter shews.*

Amandi of loving, *amando* in loving, *amandum* to love.
Monitum to advise, *monitu* to be advised.

Tenses, five.

F *ive tenses which their signes discover still,
I do, I did, I have, had, shall or will.*

P *resent tense, as amo I do love.*

Time pre-
sent.

P *reterimperfect tense, amabam I did love.*

P *reterperfect tense, amavi I have loved.*

Time past.

P *reterpluperfect tense, amaveram I had loved.*

F *uture tense, amabo I shall or will love.*

Time to
come.

But if these signes come not before verbs, then they
are verbs of themselves, as I do *facio*, I did *faciebam*,
or *fecit*, &c. I have *habeo*, I had *habui*, I will *volo*,
I would *velim*, *vellem*. I will not *nolo*, *nolim*, I would
not *nollem*, I can *possum*, I could *potui*, &c. I ought
C *debeo*,

*debeo, debui, deberem, I might possim, possem; so like-
wise the Passive signes, am, art, is, are, was, wert,
were, have been, had been, shall or will be. I am sum;
I was eram, essem; I have been fui, fuerim; I had
been fueram, fuisssem; I shall or will be ero, fuero.*

Conjugations, four.

THe first hath [a] long before [re] and [ris,]
[e] long the second Conjugation is :
The infinitive [e] short the third designs,
But with [i] long, [io] the fourth declines.

Active.

Passive.

*Amare to love. amâris vel amâre thou art loved.
Monere to advise. monêris vel monêre thou art advised
Legere to read. legeris vel legere thou art read.
Audire to hear. audîris vel audîre thou art heard.*

*Amo, amas, amavi, amare, amandi, amando, amandum,
amatum, amans, amaturus to love.*

*Moneo, mones, monui, monêre, monendi, monendo, monen-
dum, monitum, monens, moniturus to advise.*

*Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, legendo, legendum,
lectum, legens, lecturus to read.*

*Audio, audis, audivi, audire, audiendi, audiendo,
audiendum, auditum, audiens, auditurus to hear.*

Indicative

Indicative Mood Active of the first Conjugation.

Present tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Amo</i> I do love, <i>Amas</i> thou dost <i>Amat</i> he doth	Plural.	{ <i>Amamus</i> we do <i>Amatis</i> ye do <i>Amant</i> they do
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Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Amabam</i> I did love. <i>Amabas</i> thou didst <i>Amabat</i> he did	Plural.	{ <i>Amabamus</i> we did <i>Amabatis</i> ye did <i>Amabant</i> they did
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Preterperfect tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Amavi</i> I have loved. <i>Amavisti</i> thou hast <i>Amavit</i> he hath	Plural.	{ <i>Amavimus</i> we have <i>Amavistis</i> ye have <i>Amaverunt</i> vel <i>Amavêre</i>
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Prterpluperfect tense. (they have

Singular.	{ <i>Amaveram</i> I had loved. <i>Amaveras</i> thou hadst <i>Amaverat</i> he had	Plural.	{ <i>Amaveramus</i> we had <i>Amaveratis</i> ye had <i>Amaverant</i> they had
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Future tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Amabo</i> I shall or will love. <i>Amabis</i> thou shalt or wilt <i>Amabit</i> he shall or will	Plural.	{ <i>Amabimus</i> we shal or wil <i>Amabitis</i> ye shall or will <i>Amabunt</i> they shal or wil
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Imperative Mood.

Present tense.

(love ye.

Sing.	{ <i>Amâ</i> , vel <i>amato tu</i> love thou. <i>Amato ille</i> let him love.	Plur.	{ <i>Amate</i> , vel <i>amatote vos</i> <i>Amanto illi</i> let them love
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Subjunctive Mood, *ut* that, *si* if.

Present tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Amem</i> I may love. <i>Ames</i> thou maicst <i>Amet</i> he may	Plural.	{ <i>Amemus</i> we may <i>Ametis</i> ye may <i>Ament</i> they may
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This Tense supplies the first persons of the Imperative Mood,
C 2 and

and may be used generally for it, with the Conjunction *ut*, as *ut videam* let me see, *cures* have you a care, *fiat* let it be done, *faciamus* let us make, *sit* is be ye, *valeant* let them go, or fare they well ; here may be understood *velim*, *jubeo*, *fac*, *jus*, *est*, &c.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Amarem</i> I did , might ,	}	Plural.	{	<i>Amaremus</i> we did
		would, should love.				<i>Amaretis</i> ye did
		<i>Amares</i> thou didst				<i>Amarent</i> they did
		<i>Amaret</i> he did				

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Amaverim</i> I have loved.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Amaverimus</i> we have
		<i>Amaveris</i> thou hast				<i>Amaveritis</i> ye have
		<i>Amaverit</i> he hath				<i>Amaverint</i> they have

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Amavissem</i> I had loved.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Amavissemus</i> we had
		<i>Amavisses</i> thou hadst				<i>Amavissetis</i> ye had
		<i>Amavisset</i> he had				<i>Amavissent</i> they had

Future tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Amavero</i> I shal or will love.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Amaverimus</i> we shall
		<i>Amaveris</i> thou shalt or wilt				<i>Amaveritis</i> ye shall
		<i>Amaverit</i> he shall or will				<i>Amaverint</i> they shall

Infinitive Mood.

Present, and Preterimperfect tense.

Amare to love.

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect tense.

Amavisse to have or had loved.

Although the Infinitives in [*yum*,] as *amaturum*, *moniturum*, and the like, were anciently used when they answered without altering their termination, to every number and gender, as *credo inimicos meos hoc dicturum*, I believe that my enemies will say this ; yet they are not now in use with the best Authors, who supply this tense by the Participle in *rus*, alterable both in gender and number (of which infinitive Verbs are not capable) before

fore *esse* or *fore*, as when we would say, I promise that I will satisfy, in stead of *promitto quod ego satisfaciam*, by plain congruity, we say elegantly, *promitto me satisfacturum*, and so in the plurall *nos, vos, aut illos satisfacturos esse pollicemur*, we promise that we, ye, or they shall satisfy; *illæ dixerunt se empturas*, the women said they would buy; and so in the neuter, by altering the gender to agree with the substantive. The like may be said for the future of the passive infinitive verb, by the participle in *dus*.

Gerunds.

Amandi of loving, *amando* in loving, *amandum* to love.

First Supine.

Amatum to love.

Participles.

Present tense. *Amans* loving.

Future tense. *Amaturus* to love, or about to love.

The first Conjugation Passive.

Amor, amâris vel amâre, [amatus] amari, amatu, amandus.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Amor</i> I am loved.	{	Plural.	<i>Amamur</i> we are
		<i>Amaris vel amare</i> thou art			<i>Amamini</i> ye are
		<i>Amatur</i> he is			<i>Amantur</i> they are

Preterimperfect tense

Singular.	{	<i>Amabar</i> I was loved.	{	Plural.	<i>Amabamur</i> we were
		<i>Amabaris vel amabare</i> thou			<i>Amabamini</i> ye were
		<i>Amabatur</i> he was (wert)			<i>Amabantur</i> they were

Future tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Amabor</i> I shall or will be lov.	{	Plural.	<i>Amabimur</i> we shall or wil
		<i>Amaberis vel amabere</i> thou			<i>Amabimini</i> ye shall or wil
		<i>Amabitur</i> he shall or will			<i>Amabuntur</i> they shall

Imperative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular. { *Amare* vel *amator* tu be thou
loved. (ved.
Amator ille let him be lo- Plural. { *Amamini* vel *amaminor*
vos be ye loved. (loved.
Amantor illi let them be

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular. { Amer I may be loved.
 { Amer isvelamere thou maicst
 { Ametur he may

Plural. { Amemur we may
 { Amemini yc may
 { Amentur they may

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Amarer</i> I was, might, would,	}	Pluraliter	{	<i>Amavemur</i> we were
		should be loved. (<i>wert</i>)				<i>Amaremini</i> ye were
		<i>Amaveris</i> vel <i>amarere</i> thou				<i>Amarentur</i> they were
		<i>Amaretur</i> he was				

Infinitive Mood.

Present, and Preterimperfect tense. *Amari* to be loved.

Left Supine.

Amatū to be loved.

The Gerunds are here the same as in the actives, but seldom used in the passive English.

Participles.

Preter tense. *Amatus* loved. Future *amandus* to be loved.

The second Conjugation Active.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular. { *Moneo* I do advise.
 { *Mones* thou dost
 { *Monet* he doth

Plural. { *Monemus* we do
 { *Monetis* ye do
 { *Monent* they do

Preterimperfect

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Monebam</i> I did advise. <i>Monebas</i> thou didst <i>Monebat</i> he did	Plural.	{ <i>Monebamus</i> we did <i>Monebatis</i> ye did <i>Monebant</i> they did
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Preterperfect tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Monui</i> I have advised. <i>Monuisti</i> thou hast <i>Monuit</i> he hath	Plural.	{ <i>Monuimus</i> we have <i>Monuistis</i> ye have (have <i>Monuerunt</i> vel <i>monuere</i> they
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Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Monuisssem</i> I had advised. <i>Monuisses</i> thou hadst <i>Monuisset</i> he had	Plural.	{ <i>Monuisssemus</i> we had <i>Monuissetis</i> ye had <i>Monuissent</i> they had
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Future tense.

Singulariter	{ <i>Monebo</i> I shall or will advise. <i>Monebis</i> thou shalt or wilt <i>Monebit</i> he shall or will	Pluraliter	{ <i>Monebimus</i> we shall or will <i>Monebitis</i> ye shall or will <i>Monebunt</i> they shall or will
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Imperative Mood.

Singulariter	{ <i>Mone</i> vel <i>moneto</i> tu do thou advise. <i>Moneto</i> ille let him advise.	Pluraliter	{ <i>Monete</i> vel <i>monetote</i> vos advise ye. <i>Monento</i> illi let them advise.
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Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Moneam</i> I may advise. <i>Moneas</i> thou maist <i>Moneat</i> he may	Plural.	{ <i>Moneamus</i> we may <i>Moneatis</i> ye may <i>Moneant</i> they may
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Preterimperfect tense.

Singulariter	{ <i>Monerem</i> I did, might, would, or should advise. <i>Moneres</i> thou didst <i>Moneret</i> he did	Pluraliter	{ <i>Moneremus</i> we did <i>Moneretis</i> ye did <i>Monerent</i> they did
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Preterperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Monuerim</i> I have advised.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Monuerimus</i> we have
		<i>Monueris</i> thou hast				<i>Monueritis</i> ye have
		<i>Monuerit</i> he hath				<i>Monuerint</i> they have

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Monuisssem</i> I had advised.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Monuisssemus</i> we had
		<i>Monuisses</i> thou hadst				<i>Monuissetis</i> ye had
		<i>Monuisset</i> he had				<i>Monuissent</i> they had

Future tense.

Singulariter.	{	<i>Monuero</i> I shall or will advise.	{	Pluraliter	{	<i>Monuerimus</i> we shall or will
		<i>Monueris</i> thou shalt or wilt				<i>Monueritis</i> ye shall or wilt
		<i>Monuerit</i> he shall or will				<i>Monuerint</i> they shall

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense.

Monere to advise.

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect tense.

Monuisse to have or had advised.

Gerunds.

Monendi of advising, *Monendo* in advising, *Monendum* to advise.

First Supine.

Monitum to advise.

Participles.

Present tense, *Monens* advising.Future, *Moniturus* to advise, about, or ready to advise.

The

The second Conjugation Passive.

Moneor, monēris vel monēre, [monitus,] monevi, monitū, monendus.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Moneor</i> I am advised.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Monemur</i> we are
		<i>Monēris vel monēre</i> thou art				<i>Monemini</i> ye are
		<i>Monetur</i> he is				<i>Monentur</i> they are

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Monebar</i> I was advised.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Monebamur</i> we were
		<i>Monebāris vel monebāre</i>				<i>Monebamini</i> ye were
		<i>Monebatur</i> he was				<i>Monebantur</i> they were

Future tense.

Singulariter	{	<i>Monebor</i> I shall or will be advised.	}	Pluraliter	{	<i>Monebimur</i> we shall or will
		<i>Moneberis vel monebere</i>				<i>Monebimini</i> ye shall
		<i>Monebitur</i> he shall or will				<i>Monebuntur</i> they shall

Imperative Mood.

Singulariter	{	<i>Monere, monetor</i> tu be thou advised.	}	Pluraliter	{	<i>Monemini vel moneminor</i> be ye advised.
		<i>Monetor ille</i> let him be advised.				<i>Monentor illi</i> let them be advised.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Monear</i> I may be advised.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Moneamur</i> we may
		<i>Monearis vel moneari</i> thou				<i>Moneamini</i> ye may
		<i>Moneatur</i> he may				<i>Moneantur</i> they may

Pre-

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular	{	<i>Monerer</i> I was, might,	}	Plural	{	<i>Moneremur</i> we were
		would, or should be advised.				<i>Moneremini</i> ye were
		<i>Monereris</i> vel <i>monerere</i>				<i>Monerentur</i> they were
		<i>Moneretur</i> he was				

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense.

Moneri to be advised.

Last Supine.

Monitu to be advised.

Participles.

Preter tense. *Monitus* advised.Future tense. *Monendus* to be advised.

The third Conjugation Active.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Lego</i> I do reade.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Legimus</i> we do
		<i>Legis</i> thou dost				<i>Legitis</i> ye do
		<i>Legit</i> he doth				<i>Legunt</i> they do

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Legebam</i> I did reade.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Legebamus</i> we did
		<i>Legebas</i> thou didst				<i>Legebatis</i> ye did
		<i>Legebat</i> he did				<i>Legebant</i> they did

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Legi</i> I have read.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Legimus</i> we have
		<i>Legisti</i> thou hast				<i>Legistis</i> ye have (have
		<i>Legit</i> he hath				<i>Legērunt</i> vel <i>Legēre</i> they Pre-

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Legeram</i> I had read. <i>Legeras</i> thou hadst <i>Legerat</i> he had	Plural.	{ <i>Legeramus</i> we had <i>Legeratis</i> ye had <i>Legerant</i> they had
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Future tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Legam</i> I shall or will reade. <i>Leges</i> thou shalt <i>Leget</i> he shall	Plural.	{ <i>Legemus</i> we shall <i>Legetis</i> ye shall <i>Legent</i> they shall
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Imperative Mood

Singulariter	{ <i>Lege vel Legito</i> tu reade thou. <i>Legito ille</i> let him reade.	Pluraliter	{ <i>Legite vel legito</i> vos reade ye. <i>Legunto illi</i> let them reade.
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Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Legam</i> I may reade. <i>Legas</i> thou maiest <i>Legat</i> he may	Plural.	{ <i>Legamus</i> we may <i>Legatis</i> ye may <i>Legant</i> they may
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Preterimperfect tense.

Singulariter	{ <i>Legerem</i> I did, might, would or should reade. <i>Legeres</i> thou didst <i>Legeret</i> he did	Pluraliter	{ <i>Legeremus</i> we did <i>Legeretis</i> ye did <i>Legerent</i> they did
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Preterperfect tense

Singular.	{ <i>Legerim</i> I have read. <i>Legeris</i> thou hast <i>Legerit</i> he hath	Plural.	{ <i>Legerimus</i> we have <i>Legeritis</i> ye have <i>Legerint</i> they have
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Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Legissem</i> I had read. <i>Legisses</i> thou hadst <i>Legisset</i> he had	Plural.	{ <i>Legissemus</i> we had <i>Legissetis</i> ye had <i>Legissent</i> they had
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Future tense.

Singular.	{ <i>Legero</i> I shall or will reade. <i>Legeris</i> thou shalt or wilt <i>Legerit</i> he shall or will	Plural.	{ <i>Legerimus</i> we shall or wil <i>Legeritis</i> ye shall or will <i>Legerint</i> they shall or will
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Infi-

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. *Legere* to read.
 Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense. *Legisse* to have or
 had read.

Gerunds.

Legendi of reading. *Legendo* in reading. *Legendum* to read.
 First Supine. *LECTUM* to read.

Participles.

Present tense. *Legens* reading. Future tense. *LECTURUS* to read.

The third Conjugation Passive.

Legor, legeris vel legere, [lectus] legi, lectu, legendus to be read.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Legor</i> I am read.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Legimur</i> we are
		<i>Legeris vel Legere</i> thou art				<i>Legimini</i> ye are
		<i>Legitur</i> he is				<i>Leguntur</i> they are

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Legebar</i> I was read. (wert)	{	Plural.	{	<i>Legebamur</i> we were
		<i>Legebaris vel Legebare</i> thou				<i>Legebamini</i> ye were
		<i>Legebatur</i> he was				<i>Legebantur</i> they were

Future tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Legar</i> I shall or will read.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Legemur</i> we shall
		<i>Legeris vel legere</i> thou shalt				<i>Legimini</i> ye shall
		<i>Legetur</i> he shall				<i>Legentur</i> they shall

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Singular.	{	<i>Legere vel legitor</i> tu be thou	}	Plural.	{	<i>Legimini vel legiminor</i>	}
		read.				<i>vos</i> be ye read.	
Singular.	{	<i>Legitor ille</i> let him be read.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Leguntor illi</i> let them be	}

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Legar</i> I may be read.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Legamur</i> we may	}
		<i>Legaris vel Legare</i> thou				<i>Legamini</i> ye may	
		<i>Legator</i> he may				<i>Legantur</i> they may	

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Legerer</i> I was, might, would,	}	Pluraliter	{	<i>Legeremur</i> we were	}
		should be read. (wert				<i>Legeremini</i> ye were	
		<i>Legereris vel Legerere</i> thou				<i>Legerentur</i> they were	
Singular.	{	<i>Legeretur</i> he was	}	Pluraliter	{		}

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense.

Legi to be read.

Last Supine.

Leſtu to be read.

Participles.

Preter tense. *Leſtus* read. Future. *Legendus* to be read.

The fourth Conjugation Active.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Audio</i> I hear.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Audimus</i> we do	}
		<i>Audis</i> thou doſt				<i>Auditis</i> ye do	
		<i>Audit</i> he doth				<i>Audiunt</i> they do	

Prog

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular. { *Audiebam* I heard.
 { *Audiebas* thou didst
 { *Audiebat* he had

Plural. { *Audiebamus* we did
 { *Audiebatis* ye did
 { *Audiebant* they did

Preterperfect tense.

Singular. { *Audi vi* I have heard.
 { *Audi visti* thou hast
 { *Audi vit* he hath

Plural. { *Audi vimus* we have
 { *Audi vistis* ye have (they
 { *Audi verunt* vel *audi vere*

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular. { *Audi veram* I had heard.
 { *Audi veras* thou hadst
 { *Audi verat* he had

Plural. { *Audi veramus* we had
 { *Audi veratis* ye had
 { *Audi verant* they had

Future tense.

Singulariter { *Audiam* I shall or will
 { hear.
 { *Audies* thou shalt or wilt
 { *Audiet* he shall or will

Pluraliter { *Audiemus* we shall or
 { will
 { *Audietis* ye shall or will
 { *Audient* they shall or will

Imperative Mood.

Singulariter { (thou.)
 { *Audi* vel *Audito tu* hear
 { *Audito ille* let him hear.

Pluraliter { *Audite* vel *auditote vos*
 { hear ye.
 { *Audiunto illi* let them
 { hear.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular. { *Audiam* I may or can hear.
 { *Audias* thou maieſt
 { *Audiat* he may

Plural. { *Audiamus* we may
 { *Audiat is* ye may
 { *Audiant* they may

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular. { *Audirem* I did, might,
 { would, or should hear.
 { *Audires* thou didst
 { *Audiret* he did

Pluraliter { *Audiremus* we did
 { *Audiretis* ye did
 { *Audirent* they did

Pre-

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Audiverim</i> I have heard.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Audiverimus</i> we have
		<i>Audiveris</i> thou hast				<i>Audiveritis</i> ye have
		<i>Audiverit</i> he hath				<i>Audiverint</i> they have

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Audivissem</i> I had heard.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Audivissemus</i> we had
		<i>Audivisses</i> thou hadst				<i>Audivissetis</i> ye had
		<i>Audivisset</i> he had				<i>Audivissent</i> they had

Future tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Audiero</i> I shal or wil hear.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Audiverimus</i> we shall
		<i>Audiveris</i> thou shalt				<i>Audiveritis</i> ye shall
		<i>Audiverit</i> he shall				<i>Audiverint</i> they shall

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense.

Audire to hear.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense.

Audivisse to have or had heard.First Supine. *Auditum* to hear.

Participles.

Present tense. *Audiens* hearing.Future tense. *Auditurus* to hear, or about to hear.

The fourth Conjugation Passive.

*Audior; audiris vel audire, [auditus,] audire, auditu, audien-
dus* to be heard.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Audior</i> I am heard.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Audimur</i> we are
		<i>Audiris vel audire</i> thou art				<i>Audimini</i> ye are
		<i>Auditur</i> he is				<i>Audiantur</i> they are

Pre-

Preterimperfect tense.

Singulariter	{	<i>Audiebar</i> I was heard.	{	Pluraliter	{	<i>Audiebamus</i> we were
		<i>Audiebaris</i> vel <i>audiebare</i>				<i>Audiebamini</i> ye were
		thou wert				<i>Audiebantur</i> they were
		<i>Audiebatur</i> he was				

Future tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Audiar</i> I shall or will be	{	Plural.	{	<i>Audiemur</i> we shall
		<i>Audieris</i> vel <i>Audiere</i> thou				<i>Audiemini</i> ye shall
		<i>Audietur</i> he shall				<i>Audientur</i> they shall

Imperative Mood.

Singulariter	{	<i>Audire</i> vel <i>auditor</i> tu be	{	Pluraliter	{	<i>Audimini</i> vel <i>audimini</i>
		thou heard.				<i>vos</i> be ye heard.
		<i>Auditor ille</i> let him be				<i>Audiuntur illi</i> let them
		heard.				be heard.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Audiar</i> I may be heard.	{	Plural.	{	<i>Audiamur</i> we may
		<i>Audiaris</i> vel <i>audiare</i> thou				<i>Audiamini</i> ye may
		<i>Audiatur</i> he may				<i>Audiantur</i> they may

Preterimperfect tense.

Singulariter	{	<i>Audiret</i> I was, might, would,	{	Pluraliter	{	<i>Audiremur</i> we were
		or should be heard. (wert)				<i>Audiremini</i> ye were
		<i>Audiretis</i> vel <i>audiret</i> thou				<i>Audirentur</i> they were
		<i>Audiretur</i> he was				

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. *Audiri* to be heard.

Last Supine.

Auditum to be heard.

Participles.

Preter tense. *Auditus* heard. Future. *Audiendus* to be heard.
Deponents

Deponents are declined like verbs Passives in their several Conjugations, but have their Gerunds.

Hortor, hortâris vel hortâre, [hortatus] hortari, hortandi, hortando, hortandum, hortatum, hortaturus, hortandus to exhort.

Participles of the Preter tense in Verbs Deponents In Verbs have A&ive and Passive signification, because their Deponents Verbs anciently were held common. we must

Their Participles in [*du*] alwayes signifie passively. fancy a regular active, as declining *hortor, hortas, hortavi, &c.* and from *hortatum* to form *hortatus* by changing *m* into *s*.

Anomalies.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus to be.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Sum</i> I am.	{	Plural.	<i>Sumus</i> we are.
		<i>Es</i> thou art.			<i>Estis</i> ye are.
		<i>Est</i> he is.			<i>Sunt</i> they are.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Eram</i> I was.	{	Plural.	<i>Eramus</i> we were.
		<i>Eras</i> thou wert.			<i>Eratis</i> ye were.
		<i>Erat</i> he was.			<i>Erant</i> they were.

Preterperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Fui</i> I have been.	{	Plural.	<i>Fuimus</i> we have
		<i>Fuisti</i> thou hast been.			<i>Fuistis</i> ye have (have
		<i>Fuit</i> he hath been.			<i>Fuerunt vel fuere</i> they

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Fueram</i> I had been.	{	Plural.	<i>Fueramus</i> we had
		<i>Fueras</i> thou hadst			<i>Fueratis</i> ye had
		<i>Fuerat</i> he had			<i>Fuerant</i> they had

D

Futura

Future tense.

Singular. { *Ero* I shall or will be.
Eris thou shalt or wilt
Erit he shall or will

Plural. { *Erimus* we shall or will
Eritis ye shall or will
Erunt they shall or will

Imperative Mood.

Singular. { *Esto tu* be thou.
Esto ille be he, or let him
be.

Plural. { *Estote vel Estote vos* be
ye.
Sunto illi let them be.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singular. { *Sim* I may be.
Sis thou mayest
Sit he may

Plural. { *Simus* we may be.
Sitis ye may
Sint they may.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular. { *Essem* I was.
Esset thou wert.
Esset he was.

Plural. { *Essemus* we were.
Essetis ye were.
Essent they were.

Preterperfect tense.

Singular. { *Fuerim* I have been.
Fueris thou hast
Fuerit he hath

Plural. { *Fuerimus* we have
Fueritis ye have
Fuerint they have

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular. { *Fuissem* I had been.
Fuisses thou hadst
Fuisset he had

Plural. { *Fuissemus* we had
Fuissetis ye had
Fuissent they had

Future tense.

Singular. { *Fuero* I shall or will be.
Fueris thou shalt or wilt
Fuerit he shall or will

Plural. { *Fuerimus* we shall or will
Fueritis ye shall or will
Fuerint they shall or will

Infinitive Mood.

Present, and Preterimperfect tense. *Esse* to be.

Preterperfect, and preterpluperf. tense. *Fuisse* to have or had been.

Participle future.

Futurus to be.

Verba

Verbs in [*or*] have no Preterperfect tenses, nor Preterpluperfect tenses, nor the Future tenses of the Subjunctive or Infinitive Mood, but these are supplied by the Participles of the Pretertense, (which admit of severall genders,) and the Verb *Sum* in the severall tenses, or by the first Supine, and the Passive Infinitive [*iri*,] as when you would say, I have been loved, it is expressed by *amatus sum vel fui*, or *sim vel fuerim*; she had been admonished, *monita erat vel fuerat*, or *esset vel fuisset*; It shall or will be read, *lectum erit vel fuerit*, so *amatum esse vel fuisse*, me, te, aut illum, that I, thou, or he hath been loved; *amatum iri*, me, te, aut illum, that I, thou, or he are to be loved. *Postquam audierat non datum iri uxorem filio*, after he heard a wife was not to be given to his son, which may be resolved by the Participle in [*dus*,] and [*esse*,] as *postquam audierat non dandum esse uxorem filio*. The like circumlocution is allowed to the Participles in [*rus*,] and [*dus*,]

E to go.

Eo, is, ivi, ire, eundi, eundo, eundum, itum, iens, iturus!

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular. { *Eo* I go.
 { *Is* thou goest.
 { *It* he goeth.

Plural. { *Imus* we go.
 { *Itis* ye go.
 { *Eunt* they go.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular. { *Ibam* I did go, or went.
 { *Ibas* thou didst
 { *Ibat* he did

Plural. { *Ibamus* we did
 { *Ibatis* ye did
 { *Ibant* they did

Preterperfect tense.

Singular. { *Ivi* I have gone, or went.
Ivisti thou hast
Ivit he hath

Plural. { *Iuimus* we have
 { *Iuistis* ye have (have
 { *Iuerunt* vel *iuerē* they
 D 2 Preter.

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular. { *Iveram* I had gone.
Iveras thou hadst
Iverat he had

Plural. { *Iveramus* we had
Iveratis ye had
Iverant they had

Future tense.

Singular. { *Ibo* I shall or will go.
Ibis thou shalt or wilt
Ibit he shall or will

Plural. { *Ibimus* we shall or will
Ibitis ye shall or will
Ibunt they shall or will

Imperative Mood.

Sing. { *I, vel ito tu* go thou.
Itō ille let him go.

Pl. { *Itē vel Itote vos* go ye.
eunto illi let them go.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Sing. { *Eam* I go.
Eas thou goest.
Eat he goeth.

Plural. { *Eamus* we go.
Eatis ye go.
Eant they go.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singular. { *Irem* I did, would or should
Ires thou didst
Iret he did

(go.) Pl. { *Iremus* we did
Iretis ye did
Irent they did

Preterperfect tense.

Singular. { *Iverim* I have gone.
Iveris thou hast
Iverit he hath

Plural. { *Iverimus* we have
Iveritis ye have
Iverint they have.

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular. { *Ivissem* I had gone.
Ivisses thou hadst
Ivisset he had

Plural. { *Ivissemus* we had
Ivissetis ye had
Ivissent they had

Future tense.

Sing. { *Ivero* I shall or will go.
Iveris thou shalt or wilt
Iverit he shall or will

Plur. { *Iverimus* we shall or will
Iveritis ye shall or will
Iverint they shall or will

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. *Ire* to go.
 Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense. *Ivisse* to have or had gone.

Gerunds.

Eundi of going. *Eundo* in going. *Eundum* to go.
 Supine. *Itum* to go.

Participles.

Present tense. *Iens*. Future *Iturus* to go.

Queo I can, and *Nequeo* I cannot, are declined like *Eo*, but that they want the Imperative Mood, the Gerunds, and Present tense Participle.

Possum, potes, potui, posse to may or can, or to be able.

Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, volens to will or to be willing.

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, do, dum, nolens to will not, or be unwilling. *Ex non & volo.*

Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, do, dum, malens to had rather, to wish rather, or prefer. *Ex magis & volo.*

Fero, fers tui, ferre, ferendi, do, dum, latum, ferens, Fero borrows a preterperfect tense from an old Verb *Tulo*, *laturus* to bear, to bring, or report.

Fio, fis, factus, fieri, factu, faciendus to be made or done.

and may be of the third Conjugation, admitting the figure Syncope in some tenses, as *Fers fert, fertus, ferto, ferte, ferrem, ferre*, for *Feris, ferit, feritis, ferito, ferite, fererem, ferere*, and so in the passive. *Fio* is a neuter passive, and borrows the preterperfect tense *factus*, the last Supine *factu*, and the participle in [*dus*] *faciendus*, from the old passive *facior* of *facio*.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense.

Singular. { *Possum* I may or can.
 { *Potes* you may
 { *Potest* he may

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Plural. { *Possumus* we may
 { *Potestis* ye may
 { *Posunt* they may

Singular

Sing.	{	<i>Volo</i> I will.	{	Plural.	<i>Volumus</i> we will.
		<i>Vis</i> thou wilt.			<i>Vultis</i> ye will.
Sing.	{	<i>Vult</i> he will.	{	Plural.	<i>Volunt</i> they will.
		<i>Nolo</i> I will not.			<i>Nolumus</i> we will not.
Sing.	{	<i>Non vis</i> you will not.	{	Plural.	<i>Non vultis</i> ye will not.
		<i>Non vult</i> he will not.			<i>Nolunt</i> they will not.
Sing.	{	<i>Malo</i> I had rather.	{	Plural.	<i>Malumus</i> we had rather.
		<i>Mavis</i> thou hadst rather.			<i>Mavultis</i> ye had rather.
Sing.	{	<i>Mavult</i> he had rather.	{	Plural.	<i>Malunt</i> they had rather.
		<i>Fero</i> I bear.			<i>Ferimus</i> we bear.
Sing.	{	<i>Fers</i> thou bearest.	{	Plural.	<i>Fertis</i> ye bear.
		<i>Fert</i> he beareth.			<i>Ferunt</i> they bear.
Sing.	{	<i>Fio</i> I am made.	{	Plural.	<i>Fimus</i> we are made.
		<i>Fis</i> thou art made.			<i>Fitis</i> ye are made.
Sing.	{	<i>Fit</i> he is made.	{	Plural.	<i>Fiunt</i> they are made.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singulariter	{	<i>Poteram</i> I could.	{	as, at, Pl. amus, atis, ant.
		<i>Volebam</i> I would.		
		<i>Nolebam</i> I would not.		
		<i>Malebam</i> I would rather.		
		<i>Ferebam</i> I did bear.		
Singulariter	{	<i>Fiebam</i> I was made.	{	

Preterperfect tense.

Singulariter	{	<i>Potui</i> I could.	{	isti, it, P. imus, istis, erunt v. ere.
		<i>Volui</i> I would.		
		<i>Nolui</i> I would not.		
		<i>Malui</i> I would have rather.		
		<i>Tuli</i> I have born.		

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singulariter	{	<i>Potueram</i> I had been able.	{	as, at, Pl. amus, atis, ant.
		<i>Volueram</i> I had been will.		
		<i>Nolueram</i> I had been unw.		
		<i>Malueram</i> I would have had		
		<i>Tuleram</i> I had born. (rather.		

Future

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Future tense.

Potero I shall be able.

vis, it. pl. rimus, yitis runt.

Singulariter {
 Volam I will.
 Nolam I will not.
 Malam I will rather.
 Feram I will bear.
 Fiam I shall be made.

{ es, et. pl. emus, etis ent.

Imperative Mood.

{ Noli noliſto tu do not thou.

{ Nolite nolitote vos do not ye.

Sing. { Fer ferto tu bear thou.

{ Ferte fertote vos bear ye.

{ Ferto ille let him bear.

{ Ferunto illi let them bear.

{ Fito tu be thou made.

{ Fitote vos be ye made.

{ Fito ille let him be made.

{ Fiunto illi let them be

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense.

Singulariter { Possim I may or can.

{ Velim I will.

{ Nolim I will not.

{ Malim I will rather.

{ Feram I may suffer.

{ Fiam I may be made.

{ is, it. pl. imus, itis, int.

{ as, at. pl. amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tense.

Singulariter { Possem I might or could.

{ Vellem I would.

{ Nollem I would not.

{ Mallem I would rather.

{ Ferrem I would bear.

{ Fierem I would be made.

{ es, et. pl. emus, etis, ent.

Preterperfect tense.

Singulariter { Potuerim I could.

{ Voluerim I would.

{ Noluerim I would not.

{ Maluerim I would have ra

(ther.

{ vis, it. pl. rimus, yitis, yint.

{ Tuluerim I have born,

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Pre-

Preterpluperfect tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Potuissem</i> I had been able.	}	<i>ses, set. pl. semus, setis, sent.</i>
		<i>Voluisse</i> I had been willing.		
		<i>Noluisse</i> I had been unwilling.		
		<i>Maluissem</i> I had rather had.		
		<i>Tulissem</i> I had born.		

Future tense.

Singular.	{	<i>Potuiro</i> I can hereafter.	}	<i>ris, rit. pl. rimus, ritis, rint.</i>
		<i>Voluiro</i> I will.		
		<i>Noluiro</i> I will not.		
		<i>Maluiro</i> I shall rather.		
		<i>Tulero</i> I will bear.		

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. and Preterimp. tense.

Posse to can, or to be able.
Velle to will, or to be willing.
Nolle to will not, or to be unwilling.
Malle to have rather. (ling.
Ferre to bear.
Fieri to be made.

Preterperf. & Preterplup. tense

Potuisse to have been able.
Voluisse to have willed. (ling.
Noluisse not to have been wil-
Maluisse to have had rather. (ling.
Tulisse to have born.

Gerunds.

Volendi of willing. *Volendo* in being willing. *Volendum* to will.
Nolendi of not willing. *Nolendo* in not willing. *Nolendū* to wil not.
Malendi of wishing rather. *Malendo* in wishing ra. *Malendū* to with
Perendi of bearing. *Ferendo* in bearing. *Ferendum* to bear. (rather.

Supines.

Latum to bear. *Factu* to be made.

Participles.

Present tense.	{	<i>Volens</i> willing.	{	<i>Laturus</i> to bear.
		<i>Nolens</i> unwilling.		
		<i>Malens</i> more willing.		
		<i>Ferens</i> bearing. Future.		
Preter tense.	{	<i>Factus</i> made.	{	<i>Faciendus</i> to be made
				Imper-

Impersonall Verbs.

Impersonals through all tenses you will finde
Like a third person singular declin'd.

Placet it please h.

Indic. *Placet, placebat, * placuit, placuerat, placebit.*

Subj. *Placeat, placeret, placuerit, placuisset, placuerit.*

Infinit. *Placere, placuisse.*

Indic. *Itur, ibatur, itum est vel fuit, itum erat vel fuerat, ibitur.*

Subj. *Eatur, iretur, itum sit vel fuerit, itum esset vel fuisset, itum erit vel fuerit.*

Infinit. *iri.*

used in the neuter. Verbs neuter may be impersonal passives, and answer to all persons, by understanding an Ablative with a Preposition, as *itur a me, te, illo, i.e. eo, is, it*, it is gone by me, thee, him, that is, I go, thou goest, he goeth, &c. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the neuter impersonall is elegant, as *curritur, i.e. omnes currunt*, they all run.

Impersonals have commonly the sign [*it*] before their English.

*And *placitum* in the preterperfect tense. The Participle joyned with the auxiliary Verb in impersonall passives, is

Participles, four.

Derived from Verbs, declined like nouns, are all
Those parts of speech we Participles call.

The Participles of the Present tense
Have [*ing*] in English, Latine [*ans*] or [*eas*].

Amans loving. *Audiens* hearing.

Participles of the Present tense are declined like *felix*.

If the word in [*ing*] have [*a*] or [*the*] before it, it is a Noun Substantive, as *Lectio* a reading.

Br d, t, n, the English Preter's known,
in tus, sus, xus, all the Latines run.

The Preter-tense participle is formed of the first Supine,

Loved, seen, knit.

Amatus, visus, nexus.

by turning [*m*] into [*s*] as *amatum, amatus*. *Mortuus* is excepted.

To

This is formed like-
 wise from the first Su-
 pine, by taking away [m] and adding [rus] as *monitum*, *moniturus*. The
 participle in [dus] may be formed of the participle of the Present tense,
 as from *Amanis*, by changing [s] into [dus] *amandus*, and they follow
 the signes of the Verb passive, *am, is, ar, are, to be, &c.* as *Honorandi*
sunt Parentes, Our parents are to be Honoured. All participles in [us]
 are declined like *bonus*. All other like *felix*.

Adverbs.

Adverbs are parts of speech that must be joyn'd
 In construing next to Verbs, to shew their minde.

Alonge afar off.
aliò to another place.
aliorsum somewhere else.
aliquando sometimes.
aliàs at another time.
abhinc from hence.
adeò so.
agè go to, or go on.
aliter otherwise.
abunde sufficiently.
aliquà any way.
actutum out of hand.
affatim plentifully.
adversum toward.
alibi elsewhere.
aliquò any whither.
aliunde from another place.
aliquoties at sometimes.
adhuc as yet. (furthest).
ad summum at the most, or
ædipol truly.
amabò I prethee.
egre very hardly.

alià another way.
ausspicatim luckily.
æquè, ac as well, as.
anglicè in English.
aliquanto a little more.

Benè well.
bis twice.

bisariam two manner of ways.

Cras to morrow.
cur why.

centies an hundred times.
conjunctim joyntly.
cominus near hand.
celitus from heaven.
citò quickly.
casu by accident.
cariùs dearer.

Diu a long time.
deorsum downward.
deinde after that, then.
debinc from hence.
dudum a good while ago.
dextrorsum on the right hand.
denique

denique to conclude, finally.
denum at length.
diutius longer.
donec while, untill.
lummodo so that.
dupliciter doubly.
desuper from above.
decies ten times.
E*odem* to the same place.
ebodum hark ye.
ecastor truly.
elonginquo a great way off.
ecetera and so forth.
contrario on the other side.
thicker.
grant it, be it so.
en behold.
extempore without study, pre-
minus far off. (sently.
E*oras* abroad.
funditus utterly.
frustra in vain.
foras from abroad.
forte, forsan by chance.
furtim by theft, theevishly.
G*regatim* by flocks, in whole
graviter grievously. (flocks.
graviter diligently.
H*ic* here.
honorum to this point.
hac this way.
heri yesterday.
haud not.
hucusque thus far.
huc hither.
hinc from hence.
hodie to day.

hactenus hitherto.
hercle truly.
I*bi* there.
illic thereabouts.
inferius below, or lower.
illuc thither.
intro within.
jamdiu long since.
jampridem a long while since.
item also.
iterum again, once more.
illac that way. (time.
interea, interim in the mean
imprimis in the first place.
invicem by turns.
impensè earnestly.
ibidem in the same place.
intus within.
infernè from below.
inde, illinc from thence.
indidem from the same place.
indies every day.
interdiu in the day time.
identidem oftsoon.
itidem in like manner.
jam already.
in cassum to no purpose.
impune scotfree, unpunished.
intrinsecus inwardly.
jocò in jest.
L*icèt* although.
latè at large.
levorsum toward the left hand.
latine in Latine.
leviusculè slightly.
licitò lawfully.
licenter over freely.

Mane

Manè in the morning.
medius fidius i'le besworn.
multò, multum much.
magis more.
memoriter by heart, without book
minimè by no means, no.
modò only, so that.
maximè yes, especially.
minùs lesse.
multifariam many manner of
millies a thousand times. (wayes.

Necubi, nullibi not any where.
neutrò on neither side.
nudiustertius tother day.
novissimè lastly, newly.
non no, not.
nimirum that is to say, to wit.
nominatim by name.
nondum not as yet.
nusquam no where.
novies nine times.
nequò nò whither.
nuper of late.
nunquam never.
num, numquid what, whether.
nequaquam not at all, by no
nempe that is, indeed. (means.
nimis, nimium too much, over-
neenon and. (much.
ne truly.

Olim once upon a time, here-
 tofore, hereafter.
oppidatim by the Towns.
omnifariam every manner of way
otiose at leisure.
o si that.

omnino wholly, altogether.
ostiatim from door to doer.
octies eight times.

Puta as, imagine.
probe very well.
pridie the day before.
pridem a little while since.
parum a little.
plerumque often, for the most
primò first. (part.
prorsus wholly, altogether.
pariter alike, in like manner.
potissimum chiefly.
pejus worse.
perendie two dayes hence.
postridie the day after.
paulisper a little time.
parumper a little while.
postremò last of all.
profecto truly.
pol surely, or truly.
potius rather.
paulatim by little and little.
pedetentim step by step.
propemodum in a manner, so
penitus wholly, deeply. (so.
præsertim especially.
punctim punctually.
plùs, minùs more, or lesse.
præsto at hand, here.
procul dubio questionlesse.
pene almost, well nigh.
plurimum very much.
protinus forthwith.
perinde ac, as well as. (trey.
peregre from a forraign coun-
plus satis more then needs.

procul

procul afar off.
palam openly.

Quò whither.
quovis whither you will.
quasi as if, as it were.
quoquoque which way soever.
quamdiu how long, as long as.
quamprius how long ago.
quoties how often.
quotannis every year.
quare wherefore.
quamobrem for what cause.
quin but.
quodammodo after a sort.
quà which way.
quemadmodum even as.
qualiter after what manner, how?
quater four times.
quoque whither soever.
quam as, then, very.
quocunque where soever.
quando when.
quamdudum how long since.
quousque how far.
quotidie daily, every day.
quamprimum as soon as.
quorsum to what end.
quomodo how, which way.
quantum how much.
quidni why not.
quaquà which way soever.
quinimo nay rather.
quartò fourthly
quinquies five times.

Rarò seldom. (dain.
repente, derepente on the sud-
retrosum backward, back again.
radicitus up by the root.

raptim in haste.

Secundò secondly.
siquà if any way.
sursum upward.
sæpe oftentimes.
simulac also, as.
sodes insooth, prethee:
simul together, at once.
sigillatim one by one.
sicut as, even as.
serò late.
susq̃, deq̃, carelessly, hand over
sensim by degrees. (head.
sexties six times.
semel once.
sicubi if any where.
sinistrorsum on the left hand.
superne from above.
subinde anon, by and by.
scilicet yes, that is to say.
solum only.
seorsim apart, aside.
satiùs better.
seriò in earnest.
secus otherwise.
semel atq̃, iterũ once or twice.
spontè voluntarily.
septies seven times.

Tantisq̃ so long as.
tantum only, so much.
tam as, as well, so.
tantundem just so much.
tertiò thirdly.
tandem aliquando at length.
tanquam as, as it were.
toties so often.
tantidem the same price.
ter three times. *ubi*

V*Bi* where.
ubicunq; wheresoever.
ubivis where you will.
utrinq; before and behinde.
unde from whence.
undecunq; whencesoever.
unquam ever, at any time.
unā together.
ultro voluntarily.
vesperi in the evening.
videlicet that is to say.

usquam at all, at any time, any
ubiubi whensoever. (whither)
utroq; on both sides.
utrobq; on both hands.
undelibet whence you will.
usq; adeo untill, unto.
utinam would God.
univrsim generally.
vix scarcely.
viritim man by man.
vicies twenty times.

Conjunctions.

Conjunctions may be cal'd the chains of sense,
 and serve to couple cases, Moods, and tense.

A*Tque*, ac and, as, then.
aut, ve, vel, seu, sive or, either.
alioquin otherwise.
an, anne whether.
autem, sed, ast, atqui but.
attamen, tamen yet, nevertheless.
Cum, quim when, since, seeing
ceterum moreover. (that.
cum, tum both, also.
Etiam, item, quoq; also.
enimvero truly.
etsi, etiamsi, quanquā although.
Insuper over and above.
ideo, igitur, itaq; therefore.
Licet although, albeit.
Necne or no.

nec, neque neither, nor.
namq;, enim for.
ni, nisi unlesse.
nequando lest at any time.
Porrō moreover, furthermore.
præterquam except.
propterea, quod because, than
præterea else, beside.
Quatenus as, so far forth as.
quia, quippe, quoniam because.
quandoquidem since.
Saltem at least.
siquidem if so be, truly.
tunc, tum then.
Utrum whither.
utcunq;, ut, uti howsoever, at

Prepositions.

A*L L* Prepositions have their naturall place
 Before, and must be construed with their case.

These

These belong to the Accusative.

Ad to, or neer.*ante* before.*apud* at, according to, with.*adversus, adversum* against.*cis* on this side.*circum, circa* about.*contra* against.*citra* on this side, without.*circiter* about, neer.*Extra* without.*erga* toward.*Intra* within.*juxta* neer, according to,*inter* between, among.*infra* beneath, below.*in* into, upon, against, for, to.*Ob* by reason of, for. (wards. until*Per* by, through.*pone* behind.*penes* in the power of.*præter* beside, except.*propter* for.*prope* neer.*post* after.*Supra* above.*sub* before, about, to.*super* beyond, above.*secundum* according to, after.*secus* by.*Trans* over, beyond.*Versus* towards.*usque* untill, to.*ultra* beyond.

These belong to the Ablative.

A, ab, abs from, after, since.*absque* without.*Coram* before.*cum* with.*De* of, concerning.*E, ex* of, by, out of, from.*In* among, in.*pro* for, instead of, at, or be-*præ* above, by reason of. (fore.*sine* without.*sub* under, in, at.*super* of, upon, concerning.*tenu* up to, even to.

These belong to Accusative and Ablative in the same signification.

clam without knowledge of.*Subter* under.**I**mperfect voices Interjections are,

By which the mindes affections we declare.

Apagē, apagēsis hence, be gone.*atat* ha.*ah, ahime* ah, ah me.*au* peace, hift.*Eheu, hoi, hei* alas.*euge, eja* well done.

sho

eho, heus hark, so ho.
bem, chem here.
prob, ob, ohe oh, alas.
ue alack, wo to.

evax, io, evuhe heida.
malum with a mischief.
vah, hui, phy pish, fie.

Concords, three.

I.

Whatsoever
 answereth
 to the ques-
 tion *who*, or
what, is the
 Nominative
 case to the
 Verb.
 The Sub-
 stantive to
 the Adje-
 ctive, and
 Antecedent
 to the Rela-
 tive.

Verbs personall, in Concord do receive
 Number and Person from their Nominative.
 G O D only blesteth.
Deus solus benedicit.

2.

The Adjective and Substantive embrace
 In their particular gender, number, case.
 A modest young man is praised.
Modestus juvenis laudatur.

3.

The Antecedents their own number give,
 gender, and person, to their Relative.
 He which speaketh little is wise.
Ille qui pauca loquitur sapit.

The Case and tense which doth the question frame,
 In every Answer ought to be the same.

Q. What book do you reade?

A. Grammar.

Q. *Quem librum legis?*

R. *Grammaticam.*

Genera Nominum,

THE GENDERS
OF
NOVNES.

E

Genders of Nouns.

Except Epiceues, which are the names of wild beasts, fishes, and birds, whose sexes, because not easily distinguished, were both under one Gender; but their Gender is known now by the rules of declension, and termination.

A *LL Nouns the Male, or Female Gender have, As nature first to things the Sexes gave.*

A Man.	a Woman.	Charles.	a King.
A Queen.	a Wife.	a Brother.	a Horse.

Some names of Rivers and Cities take Gender from the declension and termination.

T *He proper names of Angels, every winde, Of Moneths and Rivers, are like Males declin'd.*

Gabriel. The South-winde. April. Tiber.

Except trees in after, male, as *Pine*, &c. A wilde Pine.

T *rees, Countreys, Cities, Islands, as they were Of woman-race, the female Gender bear.*

England. Carthage. Isle of man. A Cypresse tree.

As a Maple, Robur an Oak, neuters.

* Substanti. A noun invariable hath all Cases, but the same termination. N.G.D.A.V.A. *Genu*, as in the rudiments.

A *LL nouns in [um] the neuter do imbrace, And every * one that varies not in Case.*

London.	Heaven.	Hell;
Nothing.	A Knece.	

A *LL Monosyllables we entertain, Except some few under the female train.*

Masculine



Genera Nominum.

OMne genus sexum quem dat natura sequetur.

<i>Vir,iri.</i>	<i>Mulier,eris.</i>	<i>Carolus,i.</i>	<i>Rex,yegis.</i>	Uti mur ma & femina,
<i>Regina,e.</i>	<i>Uxor,oris.</i>	<i>Frater,tris.</i>	<i>Equus,i.</i>	ad distin-
				gendum Se-
				xum in Epi-
				capis, ut Aquila mas. Passer femina.

Angeli item fluvii Menses, & mascula venti.

<i>Gabriel,elis.</i>	<i>Auster,tri.</i>	<i>Aprilis,ilis.</i>	<i>Tibris,bris.</i>	In nomini- bus fluvio- rum & urbi- um autores habuerunt rationem terminatio- nis.
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Femineis Regio parent Urbs Insula & Arbor.

<i>Anglia,e.</i>	<i>Carthago,ginis.</i>	<i>Mona,na.</i>	<i>Cupressus,i.</i>	Urbium plu- ralia nomi- na in i sunt masculina, in e feminina, in a neutra. Parisii, Athenæ, Hierosolyma, excipe Arborum, nomina in aster, ut Pinaſter, &c. m. g. Acer, Robur, ng.
------------------	------------------------	-----------------	---------------------	--

VM † neutrum ponas sic * invariabile nomen.

<i>Londinum,i.</i>	<i>Celum.</i>	<i>Barathrum.</i>
<i>Nihil.</i>	<i>Genus,per omnes casus.</i>	

* Nisi sint
propria ho-
minum.

† Et non so-
lum nomina
sed omnes

ditiones vel litteræ materialiter & *τεκνικῶς* positæ ut velle suum, alpha est littera.

OMnia femineo gaudent monosyllaba cætu.

E a

Masculina

Masculina excepta.

M *Ascula, præs, sol, yen, splen, lar, pes, glis, sal, & al*
Mos, flos, ros, grex, mons, pons, mus, grips, vas,
(vadis) & fons. (dens)

Neutra excepta.

* Vasa vaso-
 rum, pl.

† Excipe
 mancipium
 & scortum
 quæ

licet utriq;
 sexui conve-
 niunt, sunt
 neutra ex
 terminatio-
 ne ut supra.

* Bos, gen.
 Bovis, &c. p.
 Boves, Bo-
 um, Bobus,
 vel Bubus.

|| Homo m. g.
 nunc usurpa-
 tur, & nemo,
 quasi ne ho-
 mo.

Horum plæ-
 raq; sunt m.
 g. & pen-
 dent ab au-
 thoritate.

Æ *S neutrum, yus, crus, * vas vasis, os ossis & oris,*
mel, far, cor, lac, fel, ver, thus, jus, postulat & pu

Communia.

P *Ro* † sexu genus admittit Commune duorum.

Infans atque parens, vates, patruelis & hæres,

* *Bos, hubo, fur, sus, princeps, affinis & hospes,*

Dux, juvenis, perdix, anas, exul, talpa, palumbes,
Grus, comes & conjux, canis, anguis, martyr & ale,
Dama, senex, judex, || homo, civis, || nemo, sacerdos.

Dubia.

S *exus* abest dubiis, generisq; incerta vagantur.

Masculines excepted:

A Surety.	the Sun.	the Kidney.
The Spleen.	A House.	a Foot.
a Darmouse.	Salt.	A Pound.
a Tooth.	a Manner.	a Flower.
The Dew.	a Flock.	a Mountain.
A Bridge.	A Mouse.	a Gryphen.
a Surety.	a Fountain.	

Neuters excepted.

Brasse.	the Countrey.	a Thigh.
A Vessell.	A Bone.	a Mouth.
Honey.	Bread Corn.	a Heart.
Milk.	Gall.	The Spring.
Frankincense.	Right.	Snot.

Common.

Common of two, as we their sexes finde,
To male, or female, Adjectives are joyn'd.

An Infant.	a Parent.	a Prophet.
A Cosen.	an Heir.	an Ox or Cow.
An Owl.	a Thief.	a Hog or Sow.
A Prince.	a Kinsman.	an Host
A Captain.	a Youth.	a Partrich.
A duck or drake.	One Banished.	a Moal.
a Woodculver.	a Crane.	a Companion.
A Husband.	Dog or Bitch	a Snake.
A Martyr.	a Great Bird.	a Buck or Doe.
An old Man.	A Iudge.	a Man or wo.
A Citizen.	no Body.	a Priest.

Doubtfull.

Doubtfull want sex, which at your choice decline
Either with male, or gender feminine.

The Heel.
A Chain.
A Brim.
A Boat.
A Briar.

a Cave.
a Buttock.
a Flint.
a Nail.

a Day.
a Belt.
a Stump.
A Bark.

Planeta a
Planet, *Co-*
meta a Bla-
zing star, *A-*
labastres, a
Alabaster,
&c. are
Greek mas-
culines.

Nouns of the first Declension.

ALL of the first declension that do spring
From Latine root, the female gender bring.

A Song. A Jewel. The Gulf of Venice.

Nouns of the second Declension.

Methodus a **A**LL Nouns that by the second we decline
Method, In [us] and [r] be counted masculine.

Dialectus a
Dialect,

A Year.

A Book.

Cryſtallus a
Cryſtall,

FIVE nouns in [us] the female gender seek,
Two neuters are, all other nouns are Greek.

Arctus the

A Distaff.

a House.

a Panch.

North, *Pan-*

A Van.

the Ground.

Poyſon.

edus a Full

Common people.

point, *Syno-*

dus a Gene-

ral Council,

are Gecke femiaines, and many others.

Nouns of the third Declension.

Excepting
words of
one ſyllable,
which have
their general
Rule and
exception
before.

THREE ſpeciall Rules nouns of the Third divide,
Whoſe Genitives muſt to their genders guide.

Nouns of the fourth Declension.

Nouns of the fourth all masculine we finde,
Except in [u] ſome neuters undeclin'd.

A Degree.

A Kneec.

Except

^a Calx, specus atque ^b dies, sic torques, clunis & obex,
margo, silex, ^c stirps, linter, ^d onix, cum cortice vepres.

^a Calx pro
cocto lapide
f.g. ^b dies in
f.g. ^c stirps pro
profapia, f.g. ^d onyx pro
gemma, f.g.

Nomina prima Declinationis.

Femineum latina genus dant nomina Primæ.

Musa.

Gemma.

excipe Adria, m.g.

Nomina secunde Declinationis.

Mascula flexuræ sunt nomina cuncta secundæ.

Annus.

Liber, bri.

Femineum colus est, domus, alvus, vannus, humusq;
Da neutris virus, vulgus, sunt cætera græca.

Colus.

Domus.

Alvus.

Vannus.

Humus.

Virus n. g.

Vulgus n. g. & m. g.

Nomina tertia Declinationis.

Tertia quale genus dat, triplex Regula monstrat.

Nomina quarta Declinationis.

Mascula sunt quartæ, sed in[u]des omnia neutris

Gradus.

Genu.

E 4

Excipi-

*Excipiuntur feminina.***P**orticus atq; tribus, manus, idus, ficus, acusq;*Nomina quinta Declinationis.***Excipe Me-**
ridies, iei.
m.g.**F**emineis numera quæ sunt tibi nomina quintæ.*Fides, ei.**Facies, iei.**Res, yei.**Prima Regula Specialis.***N**on crescens genito Nomen, genus est muliebre.* Vis caret
Dativo.*Nubes, is.**Caro, nis.*

* Vis, vis.

Excipiuntur
imafculina
in [u] &
[er.]**M**afcula in [is] quædam, sed in [er] des cuncta virili.*Mensis.**Aqualis.**Axis.**Orbis.**Mugilis.**Annis.**Crinis.**Cassis.**Ensis.**Follis.**Fustis.**Funis.**Ignis.**Piscis.**Vermis.**Torvis.**Finis.**Unguis.*

* Centuffis.

*Imber, bris.**Uter, tris.**Collis.**Callis.**Caulis.** Et cætera
composita
ab As.*Fascis.**Postis.**Canalis.*

Neutra in e.

Nomen in [e] quæcunque cadunt neutralia demum.*Mare.**Arte.**Secunda*

Except these feminines.

A Porch.
The Ides.a Tribe.
a Fig.a Hand.
a Needle.

Nouns of the fifth Declension.

ALL of the fifth do end in [es] and render themselves obedient to the female Gender.

Faith.

a Face.

a Thing.

Except *Meridies* the South, or Noon. m.g.

The first special Rule.

THe first rule doth the female Gender place On nouns, increase not in the second case.

A Cloud.

Flesh.

Force.

Nouns of the third are only concern'd in the three special rules.

EXcept some nouns in [is] but all refer unto the masculine that end in [er.]Except *ma.*

'A Moneth. an Ewer.

an Axletree.

A Round thing. a Mullet.

a River.

Hair. a Net.

a Sword.

A Bellows. a Club.

a Rope.

Fire. a Fish.

a Worm.

A Firebrand. an End.

a Nail.

100 weight. a Shower.

a Bottle.

A Hill. a Path.

a Stalk.

A Fardell. a Post.

a Channell.

From the first special rule excepted be All neuters, that do terminate in [e.]

Neuters.

The Sea.

A Net.

The

The second speciall Rule.

This is to
be under-
stood of
Nouns,
whose Ge-
nitives are
above two
syllables.

Feminines by the second Rule are known,
when they increase long in the last but one.

Vertue. Godlinesse a Striving or oppo-
Reason. the mark of a stripe. a Furnace. (sition.

Except these particular Masculines.

A Brook.	the East.	a Weather.
A Diamond.	a Phenix.	Tapestry.
The Dropsey.	a Doubles.	a Gable-rope.
A Silkworm.	a Fork.	a Fourth part.
A Cauldron.	a Leadstone.	a Snail.

ALL nouns of many syllables in [n]
March alwaies in the file of masculine.

A Tetter. a Dolphin. a Song to Apollo.

Except some
that are very
like verbals
in [o] as Con-
cise a Sermon,

Rebellio
Rebellion,
&c.

which are
referred to;
the second
speciall
Rule, and
have the fe-
minine gen.

IN [o] if it no verball be, and those
Are Male that end in [er] in [or] and [os.]

A Lion.	a Speech.	a Dagger.
A Spade.	a Cudgell.	a Dead coal.
A point of a wepon.	the Lungs.	a Linen sock.
A Bos.	a Precious stone.	a Whisperer.
A Goblet.	Sweat.	Honour.

ALL words above one syllable, that end
In [al] and [ar] the nenter doth attend.

Tribute. a Spur.

Secunda Regula specialis.

Crescens fæmineum monstrat penultima longè.

Virtus,antis.
Ratio,onis.

Pietas,tatis.
Vibex,icis.

Reluctatio,onis.
Fornax,acis.

Exceptio prima.

Mascula sunt torrens,oriens,vervex,adamasq;

Torrens,entis.

Oriens.

Vervex,ecis.

Adamas,antis.

Phænix,icis.

Tapes,etis.

Hidrops,opis.

Thorax,acis.

Rudens.

Bombyx,icis.

Bidens.

**Quadrans.*

Lebes.

Magnes.

Limax.

* Et cæteræ
partes assis,
uncia excep-
ta.

Exceptio secunda.

Mascula sunt & in [n] Polysyllaba qualia lichen.

Lichen,enis.

Dolphin,inis.

Pæm,anis.

Exceptio tertia & quarta.

ET quod in [o] si non verbale sit ut leo sermo.
Masculain[er][or]&[os]ceu crater,sudor,honosq;

Leo,ouis.

Sermo.

Pugio.

Ligo.

Scepio.

Carbo.

Mucro

Pulmo.

Udo.

Umbo

Unio.

Susurro.

Crater,eris.

Sudor,oris.

Honor,oris.

Quædam E-
tymologa,
quæ sunt
verbalium
simillima,ut
concio, re-
bellio, &c.
sunt
f.g. & ad se-
cundam re-
gulam specu-
alem perti-
nent.

Exceptio quinta.

Omnia sunt & in[al]vel in[ar] Polysyllaba neu-
tra.

Vestigall,alis.

Calcar,aris.

Tertia

Tertia Regula specialis.

Quorum sc.
penultima
Genitivi
crescentis est
quantitate
brevis.

Quæ crescunt breviter Genitivo mascula dicas.

Sanguis, inis. Pecten, inis. Furfur, uris. Fornix, icis.

Exceptio
prima.

Fæmineis da grando, teges, seges, arbor, hyemsq;

Grando, dinis.

Teges, etis.

Seges, etis.

Arbor, oris.

Hyems, emis.

Forceps, ipis.

Cassis, idis.

Icon, onis.

Forfex, icis.

Carex, icis.

Cuspis, idis.

Syndon, onis.

Aëdon, onis.

Filix, icis.

Bacchar, aris.

Suppelles, lectilis.

Appendix, icis.

Coxendix, icis.

Alcyon, onis.

Pecus, judis.

Hæc pecus,
est peculis,
pecus est pe-
coris tibi
neutrum.

Exceptio se-
cunda, tercia.

Excipe fæmineum quod [do] vel terminat in [go.]
Græcula in [as] vel in [is] finita, ut lampis, ialpis.

Dulcedo, dinis.

Compago, ginis.

Chlamys, idis.

Lampus, adis.

Iaspis, idis.

Quarta.

Est neutrale genus signans rem non animatam.
Nomen in [a] vel in [r] vel in [us] vel in [ur] vel
in [en] [ut.]

Problema, atis.

Jubar, aris.

Omen, inis.

** Jecur, oris.*

Pondus, eris.

Caput, itis.

*Vel jecino-
ris ab anti-
quo jeciner.
Quinta

Sunt & in [er] quædam, sed in [or] tria neutra super-

sunt.

Cadaver, eris.

Uber, eris.

Iter, itineris.

Sifer

Suber.

Gingiber.

Laser.

Cicer.

Piper.

Pro Arbore
f. g. pro fructu
= g.

Papaver.

Spinter.

** Tuber.*

Siler.

Aquor, oris.

Marmor.

Ador.

Ap pen.

The third speciall Rule.

* In their *penultima*, or
last syllable
but one short
in quantity.

Nouns that do short * increase, when you decline
By order, Troop among the masculine.

Blood. a Comb. Bran. an Arch.

Except these Feminines.

Hail.	a Covering.	Standing corn.
A Tree.	Winter.	Tongs.
A Helmet	a Image.	Sizers or sheers
Sedge.	Point of a spear.	Fine linnen.
A Nightingale.	Fern.	an Herb.
Household stuff.	an Addition.	the Hip bone.
A bird.	Cattle.	

Except some feminines in [do] and [go:]
Greek Nouns in [as] and [is] exempted too.

If they be
above two
syllables,
and make
dinis or *ginis*
in the
Genitive.

Sweetnesse. a Ioynt. a Mantle.
A Lamp. a Jasper stone.

The names of liveleß things are neutrys, when
They end in [a] [ar] [ut] [ur] [us] and [en.]

A Problem. a Sun-beam. a Sign of luck.
The Liver. a Weight. a Head.

IN [er] some nouns increasing short, and three
That end in [or] the neuter gender be.

A Carcase.	a Dugg.	a Journey.
A Parsnip.	Cork.	Ginger.
Gum.	an Italian Pease.	Pepper.
Poppie.	a Clasp.	a Toad-stool.
An Oflar.		
The Sea.	Marble.	Fine Wheat.

An

An Addition concerning Heteroclytes.

WE call those Heteroclytes which are found
To change, to be defective, or abound.

Nouns that change or vary.

Some feminines turn neuters, neuters some
when they are plurall feminines become.

The City Pergamus.	Householdstuff.	a Sail.
A Fair.	a Banquet.	Delight.
Ierusalem.	a Bath.	

Some neuters when you plurall them decline,
Unto the masculine themselves confine.

Heaven.	Argos a City.	Elisium.
An Italian pease.	a Parsnip.	

Some masculine in the first number bear,
But in the plurall only neuters are.

A Lake.	Pangeus	Mafficus. &c.
Tenarns.	A Dungeon.	

Defectives.

Nouns which do change no Case at all,
Some undeclin'd, or Aptotes call.

And all
nouns of
number to a
hundred in-
clusively.

Four.
So many.
A Thousand.
Wicked.
Gum.

Five.
Iust so many.
Nothing.
Thrifty.
Mustard.

Six.
How many.
Right.
a Horn.
an Onyon.
Like,

Appendix de Heteroclytis.

Mutant deficiunt superantve heteroclyta flexu:

Variantia.

Nutra ex famineis, neutris muliebria fiunt:

<i>Pergamus.</i>	<i>Supellex.</i>	<i>Carbasus</i>	<i>Pergame</i>
<i>Nundinum.</i>	<i>Epulum.</i>	<i>Delicium.</i>	<i>trum. pl.</i>
<i>Hierosolyma.</i>	<i>Balneum.</i>		<i>Nundina</i>
			<i>trum. pl.</i>

Mascula plurali sunt quæ neutralia primo:

<i>Celum.</i>	<i>Argos.</i>	<i>Elisium, pl. i.</i>
<i>Cicer.</i>	<i>Sicer, pl. es.</i>	

Mascula sunt primo quædam, sed neutra secundo.

<i>Avernus.</i>	<i>Pangæus.</i>	<i>Massicus.</i>
<i>Tanarus.</i>	<i>Tartarus.</i>	

Defectiva.

Quæ casum nullum variant Aptota vocantur:

<i>Quatuor.</i>	<i>Quinque.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	Et omnes numeri a quatuor ad centum in- clusive. Mille adje- ctivum plurale, in est mille Substanti- vum singu- lare, quod in plu- rali, <i>Millia</i> , <i>Millium</i> , <i>Millibus</i> ,
<i>Tot.</i>	<i>Totidem.</i>	<i>Quot.</i>	
<i>Mille.</i>	<i>Nihil.</i>	<i>Fas.</i>	
<i>Nequam.</i>	<i>Frugi.</i>	<i>Cornu.</i>	
<i>Gummi.</i>	<i>Sinapi.</i>	<i>Capæ.</i>	

Instar, &c.

* In utroq;
numero.
† Et opus ad-
jectivum
pro necessa-
rius.

Instar.
Septem.
Necesse.

† *Opus.*
Aliquot.
* *Pondo.*

Alpha.
Nefas.
Tempe.

E Sto Monoptoton casu quod flectitur uno.

Natu.

Noctu.

Promptu.

Jussu.

Permissu.

Ingratiis.

* Eo infici-
as.

* *Inficias.* Ac pl. *Injussu.*

Ambage.

Casibus & tantum gaudent Diptota duobus.

* No. & Vo.
ita Jupiter.
Maſc. No.
& Voc. utri-
uſq; numeri
retinet, S.
Maſc. Pl.
Maſc.

* *Expes.*
Juguris.

Vesper. ye.
Verberis. ye.

Spontis. te.
Tabi. tabo.

Atque tribus flectunt tantum Triptota Latini.

N. {	<i>Tantundem</i>	G. {	<i>Tantidem</i>	Ac. {	<i>Tantundi.</i>
	<i>Plus.</i>		<i>Pluris.</i>		<i>Plus.</i>
	<i>Vicis.</i>		<i>Vicem.</i>		<i>Vice.</i>
G {	<i>Opis.</i>		<i>Opem.</i>		<i>Ope.</i>
	<i>Precis.</i>	Ac. {	<i>Precem.</i>	A {	<i>Prece.</i>
	<i>Dapis.</i>		<i>Dapem.</i>		<i>Dape.</i>
	<i>Sordis.</i>		<i>Sordem.</i>		<i>Sorde.</i>

Plus, vicis,
&c. integre
flectuntur in
plurali.
Plures &
Plura, Plu-
rium, &c.

Tetraptota vocant casus quæ quatuor optant.

	G.	D.	Acc.	Ab.
Jupiter.	{ <i>Jovis.</i>	{ <i>Jovi.</i>	{ <i>Jovem.</i>	{ <i>Jove.</i>
	{ <i>Ditionis.</i>	{ <i>Ditioni.</i>	{ <i>onem.</i>	{ <i>one.</i>
	{ <i>Frugis.</i>	{ <i>Frugi.</i>	{ <i>Frugē</i>	{ <i>Fruge.</i>
	{ <i>Proceris.</i>	{ <i>ceri.</i>	{ <i>cerem.</i>	{ <i>cere.</i>
N. Nemo.		Nemini.	Neminē.	Nemini.

Huc referri
possunt Par-
titiva, ut
quidam, &c.

Interrogativa, ut quis, qualis, uter, Relativa, ut qui. Negativa, ut nullus, ne-
mo. Pronomina omnia præter tu, meus, noster, nostras, quæ carent Vo-
cativo.

Pen

Like.
Seven.
Necessary.

Need.
Some.
*A pound.

the Letter A.
Wrong.
Fair fields.

*Or pounds.

Opus, Need,
is a Substan-
tive: *Opus*
the Adje-
ctive signi-
fies necessary

Some Nouns but one Case do allow,

By Birth.	by Night.	in Readiness.
At the command.	by Allowance.	without Thanks.
Dential.	without leave.	by Circumstance

And others are declin'd with two.

Hopelesse,
An Acre.

Evening.
a Stripe.

of Free will.
black Blood.

TO some the Latines gi ve but three,

So much.
More.
A chance or turn.
Help.
Prayer.
Dainty fare.
Filth.

And some to four confined be.

Jove or Jupiter.
Government.
Thrift or profit.
A Noble man.
No body.

||Partitives,
Interoga-
tives, Rela-
tives, Nega-

tives, and all Pronouns, except *Tu*, *meus*, *noſter*, *noſtras*, want the Vocative, and are called Pentaptotes.

F

Those

Vis force
wants the
Dative sing.

Those nouns to which we can direct
no speech, their Vocatives reject.

I. He. VVho. Force. Every one, or all.

Proper
names may
have the
plural, when
either many
of the same
name are
signified, or
they be un-
derstood ap-
pellatively,
as when
Clowns are
called *De-*
mea.

These seldom plural entertain,
1 Names proper, 2 Vertues, 3 Herbs and 4 Grain.
5 Yarn, 6 Mettals, 7 Ages, 8 Humors, 9 Spices,
10 Measured moist things, and names of 11 Vices.

James.

VVheat..

Silver.

Lead.

Childhood.

Choler.

Blood.

Sinamon.

Oil.

Anger.

Charity.

Flax.

Tin.

Copper.

Youth.

Phlegm.

Pepper.

Sugar.

Vineger.

Avarice.

Parsley.

Gold.

Iron.

Infancy.

Old age.

Melancholy.

Saffron.

VVine.

Beer or Ale.

* Ge. D. Ab.
pl. of neu-
ters are
wanting,
which cases
all of the
fift declen.
want.

Three plurall* cases these disdain,
Nouns of the fift but three retain.

Barley.

Frankinsense.

Deftruction.

Bread-corn.

Brasse.

Faith, &c.

Honey.

The Countrey.

Some Masculines the plurall wave,

The evening star The evening.

Dung.

The Skie.

Noon.

The Sea.

Birdlime.

Mud.

No body.

The Air

And some the plurall only have.

Ghosts.

PEntaptota quibus tibi casus quinque supersunt.

Ego. Ille. Ecquis. Vis. Omnia. *Vi caret Dativo singulari.*

Propria, 2 Virtutes, 3 Herbz, 4 Frumenta, 5 Humores, 6 Vitia, 7 Aetates, 8 & Aromata, 9 Pensa, 10 Uda queant numerum vix declinare secundum.

1 Jacobus.	2 Charitas.	3 Apium.
4 Triticum.	5 Linum.	6 Aurum.
Argentum.	Stannum.	Ferrum.
Plumbum.	Cuprum.	7 Pueritia.
Infantia.	Juventus.	Senectus.
8 Cholera.	Pituuta.	Melancholia.
Sanguis.	9 Piper.	Crocus.
Cynamonum.	Saccarum.	10 Vinum.
Oleum.	Acetum.	Cerevisia.
11 Ira.	Avaritia.	

TRes in plurali casus * hæc neutra recusant,
Hos ita flexuræ pluralia nomina ||quintæ.

* Genitivos,
Dativos, &
Ablativos.
|| Excipe Res
& Dies.

Hordeum.	Far.	Mel.
Tribus.	Æs.	Rus.
Pernicies.	Fides, &c.	

MAscula sunt numero quædam contenta priori,

Hesperus.	Vesper.	Fimus.
Limus.	Ather.	Nemo.
Meridies.	Pontus.	Ær.
Viscus.		

MAsculasunt numero tantum usurpanda secundo.

<i>Manes.</i>	<i>Majores.</i>	<i>Cancelli.</i>
<i>Liberi.</i>	<i>Lemures.</i>	<i>Fasti.</i>
<i>Natales.</i>	<i>Artus.</i>	<i>Penates.</i>
<i>Codicilli.</i>	<i>Fori.</i>	<i>Superi.</i>
<i>Inferi.</i>	<i>Posteri.</i>	<i>Gemini.</i>
<i>Fasces.</i>	<i>Pugillares.</i>	<i>Ludi.</i>
<i>Parisi.</i>	<i>Aborigenes.</i>	

Plurali nullos clamant muliebria casus.

<i>Pubes.</i>	<i>Salus.</i>	<i>Talio.</i>
<i>Pix.</i>	<i>Indoles.</i>	<i>Tussis.</i>
<i>Humus.</i>	<i>Lues.</i>	<i>Mors.</i>
<i>Sitis.</i>	<i>Fames.</i>	<i>Requies.</i>
<i>Tellus.</i>	<i>Fama.</i>	<i>Plebs.</i>
<i>Proles.</i>	<i>Labes.</i>	<i>Soboles.</i>
<i>Lux.</i>	<i>Pax.</i>	

Fæmineum sortita genus, pluralia solum.

* Non absolute præda
sed pecunia
ex venditione prædæ
contracta.

<i>Exuvie.</i>	<i>Grates.</i>	<i>Dire.</i>
<i>Inducie.</i>	<i>Phalera.</i>	<i>Insidia.</i>
<i>Nugæ.</i>	<i>Quisquilia.</i>	* <i>Mauubia.</i>
<i>Cune.</i>	<i>Ferie.</i>	<i>Excubie.</i>
<i>Idus.</i>	<i>Primitie.</i>	<i>Plage.</i>
<i>Valve.</i>	<i>Calende.</i>	<i>Divitie.</i>
<i>Nuptie.</i>	<i>Litere.</i>	<i>Exequie.</i>
<i>Tenebra.</i>	<i>Antie.</i>	<i>Therma.</i>
<i>None.</i>	<i>Illecebra.</i>	<i>Reliquie.</i>
<i>Trice.</i>	<i>Mine.</i>	<i>Compedes.</i>
<i>Vindicie.</i>	<i>Præstigia.</i>	<i>Clitella.</i>
<i>Scope.</i>	<i>Caulæ.</i>	<i>Fores.</i>
<i>Salina.</i>	<i>Ineptie.</i>	<i>Fortune.</i>
<i>Bigæ.</i>	<i>Venetia.</i>	<i>Athena.</i>

Ghosts.	Ancestors.	Limits.
Children.	Goblins.	Registers.
Stock.	Limbs.	House gods.
A Packer.	Hatches.	Gods.
Devils.	Posterity.	Twins.
A Bundle.	Table books.	Playes.
Paris.	first Inhabitants.	

Some Feminines no plurall crie,

Ripenesse of age.	Health.	Like for like.
Pitch.	Towardlinesse.	The Cough.
Ground.	Murren.	Death.
Thirst.	Hunger.	Rest.
Earth.	Fame.	Common people
Offspring.	A Blot.	Children.
Light.	Peace.	

And some the singular deny.

Things put off.	Thanks.	Cursings.
Truce.	Horse trappings.	Snares.
Toyes.	Sweepings.	Spoiles of war.
Cradles.	Holy dayes.	Watch & ward.
Idea of a month.	First fruits.	Nets.
Folding doors.	Calends.	Riches. (monies.)
Marriage.	Learning.	Funerall Cere-
Darknesse.	Forlocks.	A Bath.
Nones.	Enticements.	Reliques.
Small lets.	Threatning.	Fetters.
Revenge.	Jugglings.	Panniars.
Brooms.	A sheepcoat.	Doors.
Salt-pits. (horses)	Trifles.	Wealth.
A Cart with two	Venice.	Athens.

Some neuters do no plurall love,

Vacation time.	The Spring.	Milk.
A Sun-beam.	Heavenly drink.	Glew.
Frost.	Death.	Nothing.
Old age.	A Throne.	Gall.
Dirt.	The Sea.	A Herring.
Common people	Ivory.	Brawn.
Soil.	Poyson.	Dirt.
An age.	The Sea.	Sewer.
Hay.		

And some with plurall only move.

Wals.	Rough places.	Heartstrings.
Dens.	Tents.	VVeapons.
A Pulpit.	A Rattle.	A Cradle.
Entrals.	Publike places:	Nativity.
A Note-Book.	A Pasture.	Sessions.
Logick.	Philosophy.	Ierusalem.

In the No.
Ac. and Voc.
pl. they
have no ter-
mination
neuter.

Some Adjectives do make complaint
They Neuters in the plurall want.

Poor.	Degenerate.	Fruitfull.
Rich.	Wealthy.	Wanting.
Safe.	Gentle. (not.	Survivor.
One that enjoys.	One that enjoys	Mindfull.

Redundants.

Sunt quæ non flexum neutris pluraliter optant,

<i>Iustitium.</i>	<i>Ver.</i>	<i>Lac.</i>
<i>Jubar.</i>	<i>Nectar.</i>	<i>Gluten.</i>
<i>Gelu.</i>	<i>Lethum.</i>	<i>Nihilum.</i>
<i>Senium.</i>	<i>Solium.</i>	<i>Fel.</i>
<i>Cænum.</i>	<i>Salum.</i>	<i>Halec.</i>
<i>Vulgus.</i>	<i>Ebur.</i>	<i>Callum.</i>
<i>Solum.</i>	<i>Virus.</i>	<i>Lutum.</i>
<i>Ævum.</i>	<i>Pelagus.</i>	<i>Seruum.</i>
<i>Fœnum.</i>		

Et sunt plurali quæ tantum neutra moventur.

<i>Menia.</i>	<i>Tesqua.</i>	<i>Præcordia.</i>	
<i>Lustra.</i>	<i>Castra.</i>	<i>Arma.</i>	
<i>Rostra.</i>	<i>Crepundia.</i>	<i>Cunabula.</i>	
<i>Extæ.</i>	<i>Compita.</i>	<i>Natalitia.</i>	
<i>Adversaria.</i>	<i>Pascua.</i>	<i>Comitia.</i>	
<i>Logica.</i>	<i> Physica.</i>	<i>Hierosolyma.</i>	Libri Phi-
			losophici sic
			Bucolica,
			Georgica.

Adjectiva carent neutris pluralia quædam.

<i>Pauper.</i>	<i>Degener.</i>	<i>Uber.</i>
<i>Dives.</i>	<i>Locuples.</i>	<i>Inops.</i>
<i>Sospes.</i>	<i>Comes.</i>	<i>Superstes.</i>
<i>Compos.</i>	<i>Impos.</i>	<i>Memor, &c.</i>

Redundantia.

Redundantia.

1 Nom Lau.

rus, Gen.

lauri vellau-

rus, Ab. lau-

ro & lauru.

Ac. pl. lauros

& laurus

ceteri casus

tertiæ decl.

Quercus, G.

quercus &

quercus, pl.

quercorum

vel quercu-

um, cæt.

quartæ.

Colus, Gen. coli & colus,

Ab. colo, colu, cæt. secundæ.

Nom. Domus, Ge.

domi at home, domus of the house,

Dat. domui, Accusativo domum,

Voc. domus,

Abl. domo, pl. Nom. domus,

Gen. domorum & domuum,

Dat. domi-

bus, Ac. domos & domus,

Voc. domus, Abl. domibus.

Pinus & Cornus

quartam magis quam secundam sequuntur.

Penus & specus, Ablat. Penus,

Specu, quæ sunt etiam tertiæ decl. & neutra,

Gen. Penoris, & specoris.

Ficus pro fructu & arbore quartæ, pro morbo secundæ tantum.

Hæc quartum flexum, simul ac tenere secundum

1 Laurus.

Colus.

Domus.

Ficus.

Pinus.

Quercus.

Specus.

Quæ maribus tantum vel neutris singula dantur,
Nominibus dabit his numerus genus alter
utrumq;

Sibilus.

Frantum.

Filum.

Locus.

Rastrum.

Focus. pl. i. vel a.

Capistrum.

Præterita, & supina verborum.

Formabunt eadem simplex & Compositivum.

Voco, vocavi, vocatum. Provoco, avi, atum.

^a Excipi-
untur com-
posita a Do,
flo, disco,
posco, quæ
retinent ge-
minatio-
nem.

^b Nulla fit
geminatio in
supinis.

Præteriti verbis rara, est geminatio ^a natis.

Respondeo, respondi, ^b responsû. à spondeo, sponsondi,
(sponsum).

As avi format perfecto atumq; supino.

Es formabit nî sed itum breve redde supinis.

Finibus

Redundants.

These Nouns abound, and in some Cases do
the second, and the fourth Declension shew.

A Bay tree.	A Fig.	An Oak.
A Distaff.	A Pine.	A Den.
A House.		

Some singulars by male or neuter known,
Both male and neuter in the plurall own.

A Hissing.	A Place.	A Jest.
A Bridle.	A Rake.	A Halter.
A Thred.		

Preterperfect tenses, and Supines of Verbs.

The Compound Perfect tense, and Supines are
The same which in the simple Verbs they were.

To Call.

To Provoke.

In Composition, rarely verbs dispense
with gemination in the perfect tense.

To Answer.

As in the first, avi, and atum makes.

Es ui forms, whose Supine itum takes.

Verbs

Verbs of the third their various endings shew.

From the fourth, io, ivi, itum, flow.

Verbs of the first Conjugation.

To Love.
To Sup.
To Fold.

To Kill.
To Swear.

To Drink.

Except.

To Wash.
To Sound.
To Crack.
To Give.

to Lye down.
to Thunder.
to Rub.
to Compass.
to Excell, or per-
(form.

to Tame.
to Forbid.
to Cut.
to Stand.

To stand about.

To Help.

to Shine.

to Fall.

Verbs of the second Conjugation.

ES ui forms, whose Supine itum takes.

To Savour.

Except.

To Abolish.

To be out of use

To Command.

To Teach.

To Sit.

To Grin.

To Bite.

To promise.

To Think.

To Increase.

to Grow.

to Wax old.

to Sip.

to Allwage.

to Laugh.

to See.

to Hang.

to Stick.

to Weep.

to Milk.

to Wax great.

to Mingle.

to Perswade.

to Burn within.

to Dine.

to Clip or shave.

to Hold.

to Blot out.

to Lament.

To

FInibus ex variis flexum tibi tertia monstrar.

Format io quartis, iui descendit in itum.

Prima Conjugationis verba.

Amo, avi, atum. Neco, avi, atū.
Geno, avi, atum. Juro, avi, atum. Poto, avi, atum.
Plico, cavi, catū, & plicui, plicitū.

Excipe.

Lavo, vi, vatū. Cubo, uī, itum. Domo, uī, itum.
Sono, nui, itum. Tono, uī, itum. Veto, uī, itum.
Crepo, uī, itum. Frico, uī, etum. Seco, uī, etum.
Do, dedi, datum. Circundo, di, datū. Sto, steti, statum.
Circūsto, steti, sta- Præsto, stiti, situm & statum.
(tū.)

^h Juvo, juvi. ⁱ Mico, micui. Labo.

Verba secunde Conjugationis.

ES formabit uī, sed itum breve redde supinis.

^k Oleo, olui, olitum.

Excipe.

Aboleo, levi, letū. Adoleo, levi, ultū.
Exoleo, levi, letū. Obsoleo, levi, letū. Inoleo, levi, l tum.
Jubeo, jussi, jussū. Sorbeo, uī, psi, ptū. Misceo, scui, sum.
Duceo, uī, etum. Mulceo, si, sum. Suadco, si, sum.
Sedeo, sedi, sessū. Rideo, risi, risum. Ardeo, arsi, arsum.
Frendeo, di, fressū. Video, vidi, visū. ^lPrandco, di, sū.
Mordeo, ^{}di, sum. Pendco, pendi, sū. Tondeo, Toton. sū.*
Spondeo, spos. sū. Hæreo, hæsi, sum. Teneo, ui, tum.
Censeo, sui, sū. Fleo, flevi, etum. Doleo, levi, letum.
Augeo, xi, etum. Mulgeo, xi, etum. Lugeo, xi, etum.

Torreo.

e Composita
*Necui, ne-
 atum.*
d Cænatus,
 juratus, po-
 tus.

e Et lotum.
f Increpavi,
 atum.

g Cætera
 composita a
 sto faciunt
 stiti, statum
 & stitum.

h Adjuvo,
 adjuvi, adju-
 tum.

i Dimico, a-
 vi, & ui,
 atum.

k Et compo-
 sita ab oleo,
 quæ non
 mutant sig-
 nificatio-
 nem.

l Et Pransus

*** Memordi,
 Pependi,
 Totondi,
 Sposponi.

Præmine-	Torreo, rui, sum.	Cieo, civi, citum.	Vieo, vievi, vietū
o, Eminco,	Pateo, ui, sum.	Impleo, evi, etum.	Maneo, si, sum.
Prominco,	Torqueo, si, tum.	Tergeo, terfi, sum.	Indulgeo, si, ultum
Imminco,	Careo, ui, cassū.		
nui, sine sup.	Fulgeo, fu lsi	Timeo, timui.	Twrgo, turfi.
Et Caritum	Algeo, alfi,	Strideo, stridi.	Urgeo, urfi.
o Composita	Languco, langui.	Luceo, luxi.	Frigeo, frixi.
ercitum.	Neo, nervi,	Arceo, arcui.	
Exerceo, ui,	Nideo.	Polleo.	Clueo.
ercitum.			

Ex veo fit vi tum.

Caveo, cavi, cautum.

Excipe,

Niveo, vi & nixi.
Flaveo.

Paveo, pavi.
Liveo.

Ferveo, vi & bui
Aveo.

Cum dat ui neutrum raro fuit, inde supinum.

Abstineo, abstinui.	Pertineo, pertinui	Attineo, attinui.
Displiceo, displicui	Conticeo, conticui.	Deliteo, delitui.
Niteo, nitui.	Sileo, silui.	Sordeo, sordui.
Surdeco, Surdui.	Splendeo, splendui.	Madeo, madui.
Candeo, candui.	Egeo, egui.	Calleo, callui.
Palleo, pallui.		

Neutro passiva.

Gaudeo, gavisus.

Audeo, ausus.

Soleo, solitus.

Deponentia.

Emerui.

Reor, ratus.

Misereor, fectus.

Fateor, fassus.

Tueor, itus tutus.

Mereor, meritus.

Medeor.

Impersonalia.

To Roast.
To be open.
To VVrith.
To VVant.

to Stir.
to Fill.
to Wipe.

to Binde.
to Stay.
to Pamper.

To Shine.
To be Chill.
To Languish.
To Spin.
To be fair.

to Fear.
to Make a noise.
to Shine.
to Drive.
to be able.

to Swell.
to Urge.
to be Cold.

to be Named.

V *eo* makes *vi* and *tum*.

to Beware.

Except.

To Wink.
To be Yellow.

to be Afraid.
to be Black.

to be Warm.
to Desire.

T *Hose neuters which their Perfect tenses make*
In uti, Supines commonly forsake.

To Abstain.
To Displease.
To be Fair.
To be Deaf.
To be White.
To be Pale.

to Belong.
to be Silent.
to be Silent.
to Shine.
to Want.

to Obtain.
to Lurk.
to be Base.
to be Moist.
to Know.

Neuter passives.

To be Glad.

to be bold, or dare.

to be went
(or use.)

Deponents.

To Suppose.
to See, or defend.

to Pity.
to Deserve.

to Confesse.
to Heal.

Impersonals.

Impersonals.

It Liketh.
It shameth.
It wearieth.

it is Lawfull.
it Pleaseth.
it Appeareth.

it Grieveth.
it Pittieth.

Third Conjugation.

Verbs of the third their various endings shew.

B makes *bi* and *tum*. to Drink.

Except.

To VVrite.
To Lick.

to be Married.
to Scratch.

to Lie down.

C makes *ci*, and *ctum*. to Overcome.

Except.

To Say.

To Lead.

To Spare.

Edo bor-
rows persons
and tenses of
the Verb
Sum, so of-
ten as the
syllable be-
gins with
Es, as *Es*,
est, *estis*, *e-
sset*, *esset*, *esse*,
esset, *essent*, *essent*.

D makes *di*, and *sum*.

to Eat.

To Eat.

to Climb.

to Pour.

To Cleave.

to Cut.

to Fall.

To Fall down.

to Fall back.

to VVound.

To Bruise.

to Open.

to Make a noise, to Sink.

To Bray.

Except.

* Or give
place.

* To Depart.
To Applaud.
To Hurt.
To Divide.

to Go.

to Gnaw.

to Play.

to Break winde, to Trust.

to Shut.

to Shave.

to Thrust.

The

Impersonalia.

*Libet, libuit, tum. Licet, licuit, itū. Piget, piguit, itū.
 Pudet, uīt, itum. Placet, uīt, itum. Miseret, uīt, tum.
 Pertædet, uīt, esū Liquet.*

Tertia Conjugatio.

F Inibus ex variis flexum tibi tertia monstrat.

B O, bi, dat itum. Bibo, bibi, bibitum.

Excipe.

*Scribo, psi, ptum. Nubo, psi, ptum. Cumbo, uī, itum.
 Lambo, lambi. Scabo, scabi.*

C O, ci, tum, format, Vinco, vici, victum.

Excipe.

*Dico, dixi, dictū. Ducō, duxi, etum. Parco, peperi, &
 parsi, citū & sū.*

D O, di, sum, format. Edo, & edi, esum, estum.

*Comedo, di, sum. Scando, di, sum. Fundo, fudi, sum.
 Findo, fidi, fissum. Scindi, scidi, ssum. Cado, cecidi, casū.
 Occido, cidi, casū. Recido, recidi, sū. Cado, cecidi, casū.
 Tundo, tutudi, sū, & Tusum. Pando, di, passum.
 Rudo, rudi. Strido, stridi. Sido.*

Excipe.

*Cedo, cessi, cessum. Vado, vasi, vasū. Claudio, si, sum.
 Plaudo, di, sum. Rodo, rosi, rosum. Rado, rasi, rasum.
 Lædo, læsi, læsum. Ludo, lusi, lusum. Trudo, trusi, sum.
 Divido, divisi, sū. Pædo, pæpedi, ditū. Fido, fisis.*

q Verbum
Edo mutua-
tur personas
& tempora a
verbo sum,

r Cetera
composita
carent supi-
nis.
s Composi-
ta a tundo
tusum.
t Sic ap-
plaudo, si,
sum, sed com-
plodo, ex-
plodo, sup-
plodo, com-
posita mu-
tant dip-
thongum in
o.

A do,

A Do, didi, ditum, habet natum, si tertia fleat.

Addo didi, ditum. Edo, edidi, editum. Perdo, didi, ditum.
 Sic Abdo. Obdo. Condo.
 Indo. Trado. Vendo.
 Prodo. Credo. (ditum. Dedo.
 Reddo. Abscondo, didi,

* Abscondo,
 abscondi,
 potius.

GO & guo, xi, & format etum, iungo, junxi,
 (iunctum).

Extinguo, xi, etum. Surgo, vixi, etum. Pergo, vixi, etum.
 Fingo, finxi, etum. Mingo, xi, etum. Stringo, xi, etum.
 Pingo, xi, etum. Ringo, rinxi, etum. Frigo, frixi, etum.
 Pango, xi, etum. Pungo, xi, etum. * Repungo, punxi.

* Et repupu-
 gi.

Sugo, suxi. Ango, anxii. Clango, claxii.
 Ningo, ninxi. Lingo, linxi.

Excipe.

(etum).

Lego, legi, lectum. Ago, egi, actum. Frango, fregi, a.
 Tango, tetigi, actum. Mergo, merxi, sum. Tergo, terxi, terxi.
 Figo, fixi, fixum. Spargo, sparsi, sum. Pango, pepigi, pe-
 gi, pactum.

Sat ago, sat egi. Dego, degi. Prodigio, prodegi.
 Ambigo. Vergo.

HO, xi, etum format, Traho, traxi, tractum.
LO dat ui, dat itum, Molo, molui, molitum.

Excipe.

* Et alium. Colo, colui, cultum. Occulo, eului, tum. Sallo, salii, salsum.
 Consulo, sului, tum. Alo, alui, * altum. Pello, puli, pulsus.
 Vello,

The Compounds of do when they are of the third conjugation, make didi and ditum.

To Adde.	to Publish.	to Loose.
To Hide.	to Thrust.	to Frame.
To put in.	to Deliver.	to Sell
To Betray.	to Believe.	to Yield up.
To Restore.	to Hide.	

Go and guo makes xi and tum, to Ioya.

To Extinguish.	to Arise.	to Go forward.
To Feign.	to Make water.	to Strain.
To Paint.	to Grin.	to Fry.
To Sing.	to Prick.	to prick again.

To Suck.	to Vex.	to Sound a
To Snow.	to Lick.	(Trumpet.

Except.

To Reade.	to Do, or Act.	to Break.
To Touch.	to Drown.	to Wipe.
To Fasten.	to Sprinkle.	to Joyn,
		(or bargain.
To be busie upon	to Live.	to Spend.
To Doubt.	to Decline.	

Ho makes xi and tum.

Lo makes ui and itum.

to Draw.
to Grinde.

Except.

To Till.	to Hide.	to Season.
To ask counsel.	to Nourish.	to Drive.

G

To

To Pull.	to Deceive.	to Excell.
To take away.	to Lift up.	
To Confute.	to Sing.	to Raise.

Mo makes *ui* and *irum*. to Sob.

Except.

To Buy.	to Take away.	to Kemb.
To Draw.	to Take.	to Presse.
To Tremble.		

No makes *vi*, and *vi* makes *tum*. to Suffer.

To Despise.	to Destroy.	to Daub.
To See.	to Decree.	

Except.

To Despise.	to Beget.	to Put.
To Sing.	to bring together.	

Po makes *psi*, and *tum*. to take or crop.

To pull in pieces.

Except.

To Break.	to make a noise.
-----------	------------------

Quo makes *qui* and *tum*. to leave.

Except.

To Seeth, or Boil.

Vello, velli, sum. Fello, fefelli, falsū Extello, ui, cessū.
Tollo, sustuli, sub- Extollo, tuli, flatū
Refello, felli, (latū Psallo, psalli. Attollo.

M^o dat ui, dat itum. Gemo, gemui, gemitum.

Excipe.

Eino, emi, emptū. Demo, psi, ptum. Como, psi, ptum.
Promo, psi, ptum. Sumo, psi, ptum. Premo, pressi, sum.
Tremo, tremui.

N^o, vi, tum format. Sino, svi, situm.

*Sperno, spreui, tū. Sterno, stravi, tū. Lino, levi, situm. *Lini & liui*
Cerno, creui, tum. Decerno, vi, tum.

Excipe.

contemno, psi, ptū. Gigno, genui, itū. Pono, posui, itum.
** Cano, cecini, cantum. Concino, ui, centum.*

P^o, psi, ptum, format. ut *Carpo, carpsi, carptum.*
Discerpo, discerpsi, discerptum.

* Compos-
 ta a cano,
 faciunt ci-
 nui, centum,
 a Carpo, cer-
 ptum.

Excipe.

Rumpo, rupi, ruptum. Strepo, strepui, strepitum.

Q^o qui, tum, format. *Liquo, liqui, situm.*

Excipe.

Coquo, coxi, coctum.

y Composita
a tero, sevi,
dant situm.

RO, vi, tum, format. **7** Sero, sevi, satum.
Insero, in sevi, situm. Quæro, sevi, tum. Tero, trivi, tum.

Excipe.

Gero, gessi, gestum. Verro, verri, sum. Uro, ussi, usum.
Fero, tuli, latum. Sero, serui, fertum. Furo.

z Præcurro,
præcurri, &
præcucurri.

2 Curro, cucuri, cursum.

SO dat fivi, situm. Lacesso, lacessui, laceffitum.

Excipe.

a Plascum
& pinsum.

Viso, visi, visum. Pinso, sui, ^a pistum. Depso, depui, psutum.
Incesso, incesi. Facesso, facessi.

Omnia in-
captiva in
seo carent
præteritis &
S.S.

SCo, vi, tum, format. Nescio, vi, tum. Pernescio, vi, tum.
Cognosco, cognovi, cognitum. Agnosco, agnovi, agnitum.

Excipe.

Posco poposci.
Glisco.

Disco, didici.
Fatisco.

Quinisco, quexi.

b Composita
a sisto
neutra faci-
unt stiti, sti-
tum, consi-
sto, &c. sicut
composita a
sto.

TO, ti, tum format. **b** Sistō, stiti, statum.

Consto, constiti, constitum. Consisto, constiti, constitum.

Excipe.

Verto, verti, sum. Mitto, misi, issum. Peto, petivi, tum.
Meto, essi, essum. Fleto, flexi, xum. Necto, nexi, xum.
Plecto, plexi, xum. Pecto, pexi, pexum. Sterto, stertui.

R makes vi and turn.

to Sow.

To plant.

to Seek.

to Wear out.

Except.

To Bear.

to Brush.

to Burn.

To Bring.

to put in Order.

to Rage.

To Run.

S makes fivi, and fivum.

to Provoke.

Except.

To Viste.

to Bake.

to Knead.

To Assault.

to Do.

S Co makes vi and turn. to Know. to know well.

To Understand. to acknowledg.

Except.

To Ask.

to Learn.

to Nod.

To desire much.

to be Weary.

T O makes ti and turn.

to Stop.

To Confist.

Except

To Turn.

to Send.

to Ask, fetch, or

To Mow.

to Bend.

to Knit. (go.

To Plat, or wear.

to Comb.

to Sport.

Vo makes vi and tum. to Reul.

Except.

To Live.

Xo makes ui and tum. to Weave.

Clo, ci, makes &um. to do, or make. to cast.

Except.

To Entice. to Behold.

DIo makes di and sum. to dig.

GIo makes gi and tum. to fly, or avoid.

PIo makes pi and tum. to Take.

Except.

To Snatch. to desire. to be wise.

RIo makes ri and tum. to bring forth.

TIo makes ti, and sum. to shake.

Uo makes ui, and utum. to give.

Except.

To Rush. to Suffer. to Flow.

To Frame. to Rain.

To Refuse. to Invade.

To Deny. to Fear.

to Agree.

Depq.

Vo, vi, tum, format. *Volvo, volvi, volutum.*

Excipe.

Vivo, vixi, victum.

Xo, ui, tum, format.

Texo, texui, textum.

Clo, ci, tum format. * *Facio, feci, factum.*
facio, jeci, jactum.

* Composita a *facio*, & *jacio*, *sestus*, & *jessum* insupinis.

Excipe.

Lacio, lexi, lectum.

Specio, spexi, spectrum.

Dlo, di, sum format.

Fodio, fodi, fossum.

Glo, gi, tum, format.

Fugio, fugi, fugitum.

* Composita a *Capio*, *ceptum*.

Plo, pi, tum, format.

Capio, cepi, captum.

Excipe.

* *Rapio, rapui, yaptum.* *Cupio, cupi, cupitum.* *Sapio, sapui.*

* Composita a *Rapio*, *reptum*.

Ab antiquo *paritum*, *pariturus venit*.

Rlo, ri, tum format.

Pario, peperit, paritum.

Tlo, lsi, sum format.

Quatio, quassit, quassitum.

Uo, ui, tum, format.

Tribuo, tribui, tributum.

Excipe.

* *Ruo, rui, ruitum.*

Luo, lui, luitum.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum.

* Composita a *ruo* faciunt *rutum*.

Stuo, xi, etum.

Pluo, plui, pluui.

Congruo, congrui.

f Sic ab *nuo*, *inuuo*, &c.

* *Renuo, renui.*

Ingruo, ingruui.

Metuo, metui.

Respuo, respuui.

Metuo, metui.

G 4

Depo-

Deponentia notanda.

g Nascentu-
rus.h Moriturus
in participi-
o & o iuratus
i iuris alias
habet voces
tertiæ con-
jugationis,
alias quartæ,
ut & iam po-
tior, potius,
at infiniti-
vus est sem-
per quartæ
oriri, poti-
ri.i Cetera
mediativa
carent Supi-
nis.m A pario,
perui, per-
tum, dant
omnia quar-
tæ Excipe
Comperio,
comperi.
Reperio, re-
peri, peritum.
n Et Sanci-
tum.o Composita
a Salio, sul-
tum. Infilio,
infilui inful-
tum.p Veneo ex
adverbio
venum & eo,
sicur ex pes-
sum, fit pes-
fundo.

Labor, lapsus, labi. Adipiscor, adeptus. Cōminiscor, entus.
 Expergisco, ectus Irascor, iratus. ^g Nascor, natus.
 Nanciscor, nactus. Obliviscor, litus. Paciscor, pactus.
 Fungor, functus. Proficiscor, sectus. Ulciscor, ultus,
 Fatiscor, fessus. Fruor, etus, itus. Loquor, locutus.
 Sequor, secutus. Quæror, questus. Amplector, plexus.
 Nitor, nixus nixus. Utor, usus. ^h Morior, ortus.
 Patior, passus. Gradior, gressus.
 Orior, ortus, viri Liquor. Reminiscor.
 Vescor.

Quarto Coniugatio.

Format id, quartis iui descendit in itum.

Partio, iui, titū. Cio, iui, cietum. Parturio, iui, itū.
 Esurio, iui, itū. Salio, salui, litū. Eo, iui, itum.

Excipe

^m Reperio, peri, tū. Comperio, ri, pertū Venio, veni, tum.
 Sentio, sensi, sum. Vincio, xi, etum. Fulsio, fulsi, tum.
 Haudio, si, hausti. Surtio, sarsi, tum. Fartio, farsī, tum.
 Raucio, rausi, sū. Sepio, sepsi, septū. Sancio, xi, ^a etū.
 o Salio, salui, tum. Amictio, xi, etum. Sepelio, livi, altū.
 Singultio, vi, tū. Cambio, psi, pson.
 Gestio, gestivi. ^p Veneo, veni. Ferio.
 Experior, pertus. Opperior, pertus. Metior, mensus.
 Assentior, sensus. Ordior, orsus.

Hæc in e dant primum si componantur ubi que.

Damno,

Deponents to be observed.

To slide or fall.	to Obtain.	to Feign.
To Awake.	to be angry.	to be born.
To Get.	to forget.	to Bargain.
To Execute.	to take a journey.	to Revenge.
To be weary.	to Enjoy.	to Speak.
To follow.	to Complain.	to Embrace.
To Endeavor.	to use.	to Dye.
To Suffer.	to go.	
To Arise. (fed.	to Melt.	to remember.
To feed, or be		

Fourth Conjugation.

From the fourth, io, ivi, itum flow.

To Divide.	to Stir.	to bring forth.
To be Hungry.	to Salt.	to Go.

Except.

To Finde.	to finde.	to Come.
To Feel,	to Binde.	to Prop.
To Draw.	to Patch.	to Stuff.
To be Hoarse.	to Hedge.	to Establish.
To Leap.	to Cloath.	to Bury.
To Sob.	to Exchange.	
To use Gesture.	to be sold.	to Strike.
To Irie.	to cover.	to measure.
To Consent.	to begin.	

THere are some Verbs when they compounded be,
Do alter their first vowel into [e.]

To

To Condemn.	to give Suck.	to Consecrate.
To Deceive.	to drive away.	to Handle.
To be weary.	to Divide.	to Crop.
To Commit.	to Climb.	to Sprinkle.
To bring forth.	to Stuff.	to Feed.
To Go.		

These in their composition generally
Do their precedent vowel change to [i.]

To Touch.	to have.	to lie hid.
To Leap.	to Appoint.	to Fall.
To Hurt.	to Please.	to Tarry.
To Seek.	to be wise.	to Sing.
To Kill.	to Want.	to Hold.
To be silent.	to Snatch.	

These change for [i] their first, but not dispense
with alteration in the perfect tense.

To Do.	to Cast.	to Behold.
To Take.	to Reade.	to Presse.
To Joyn.	to Do.	to Buy.
To Allure.	to Confesse.	to Sit.
To Rule.	to Break.	

Four verbs loose a in composition. Two,

To Shut.	to Cause.	to Shake.	to Waff.
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CAlso and salto turn their [a] to [u.]

To Kick.	To Leap.
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Verbs

*Danno, laqueo, sacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, satiscor,
Partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo, parioq.,
Farcio, sic pasco, gradior.*

H ita compositis fit in i mutatio primæ.

*Tango, habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, ludo,
Et placeo, maneo, quero, sapio, tango, cado,
Sic egeo, teneo, taceo, yapio.*

Hæc primas tantum præsentis in i sibi mutant.

*Ut facio, jacio, specio, capio, lego, premo,
Pango, ago, emo, lacio, fateor, sedeo, rego, frango.*

Hæc claudio, causo, quatio, larvo, rejiciunt a.

Si componentur calco, salto, a per e mutant.

Verbs Defectives.

Aio I say. Indic. *Aio ais, ait, pl. aiunt.* Imperfect. *aiebam, aiebas, aiebat, pl. Aiebamus, aiebatis, aiebant.* Imper. *ai.* Subj. *aias, aiat, pl. aiamus, aiant.* Part. *aiens.*

Ave Hail. Imperat. *Ave, pl. avete.* Infin. *avere.*

Salve God save you. Indic. Fut. *Salvebis.* Imper. *salve, salveto.* pl. *salvete, salvetote.* Infin. *salvere.*

Inquo I say. Indicat. *Inquo vel inquam, inquīs, inquit, pl. inquit-mus, inquitis, inquitunt.* Perf. *inquisti, inquit.* Fut. *inquies, inquit.* Imper. *inque.* pl. *inquire.* Subj. *inquias, inquitat.* Particip. *inquiens.*

He began.

Infit for *Cæpit.*

Is wanting. *Defit* for *deest.* Fut. *desiet.* Subj. *defiat.* Infin. *desier-*

Quæso I pray.

Indic. *Quæso.* pl. *quæsumus.*

I may or should be,

Subj. Imperfect. *Forem, fores, foret.* pl. *forem-*
Infin. *fore.*

He rejoiceth.

Ovat, Indic. *Ovarent,* Subj. *ovandi, ovans.*

To be given.

Daris vel dare, datus, dari,
dandus.

To speak.

Faris vel fare, fatus, fari,
fandus.

} The first persons, *Dor,*
and *For*, not being
(read.

Dic, duc, fer, fac, Imperatives of *dico, ducō, fero, facio*.

I hate, I know, I remember, I begin.

Odi, Novi. Memini, Capi, are declined only in the tenses that come from them.

Imperat *Memento*, pl. *mementote*.

Remember.

These are usual among Comick Poets.

Faxim, faxis, faxit. pl. *faxint*, for *faciam vel fecerim*.
faxo for *fecero*, *faxere* for *facturum esse*.

Axim, axis, axit. pl. *axint*, for *agam vel egerim*.

Duim, dui, duit. pl. *duint*, for *dem, des, det, dent*.

Perduim, perduis, perduit. pl. *perduint*, for *perdam, &c.*

creduim, creduis, creduit. pl. *creduint*, for *credam, &c.*

Siem, sies, fiet, sient. for *sim, sis, fit, sint*.

<i>Amasso</i>	} us, it. pl. <i>imus, itis</i> , int. for	<i>Amavero.</i>
<i>Habesso,</i>		<i>Habuero.</i>
<i>Prohibesso,</i>		<i>Prohibuero.</i>
<i>Expetisso,</i>		<i>Expetivero.</i>

Amassere, expugnassere, prohibessere, &c. for *amare, expugnare, prohibere*.

Sis, for *si vis*.

Sultis, for *si vultis*.

Sodes for *si audes*.

Cave sis,

Cavēsis,
Videſis } for *Cave, vide, cape, ſi vis.*
Capſis,

Verbs in reſpect of form are Primitive, a *Lego*
 I do reade.

All Medita-
 tives are of
 the fourth
 Conjugati-
 on.

Frequentati-
 ves, Dimi-
 nutives, and
 Imitatives
 of the firſt.
 Inceptives
 of the third,
 and are alſo
 called Aug-
 mentatives.

Or Deriva-
 tive, which are

(Meditative, or Deſiderative, as *Le-
 elurio* I deſire to reade.

Frequentative, as *Leſſito* I reade
 often, *Loquitor* I prate.

Inceptive, as *Caleſco* I wax hot, *Av-
 deſco* I increaſe in hear.

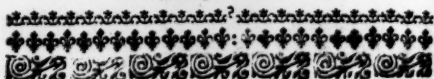
Diminutive, as *Sorbillo* I ſip a little,
Pitiſſo I drink a little.

Imitative, as *Patriſſo* I imitate the
 father, *Platoniſſo* I imitate *Plato*,
Græciſſo, or *Græcor* I imitate the
 Greek, *Vulpinor* I play the Fox.

Syntaxis

Syntax.

Syn-



Syntaxis.

Syntaxis est debita ordinatio, & connexio partium orationis inter se juxta usum probatissimorum authorum.

Partes sunt duae, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Concordantia} \\ \text{\&} \\ \text{Regimen.} \end{array} \right.$

Concordantia est Conuenientia,

Inter $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Nominativum \& Verbum.} \\ \text{Substantivum \& Adjectivum.} \\ \text{Antecedens \& Relativum.} \end{array} \right.$

Concor=



Syntax.

Syntax is the due order and connexion of the parts of Speech among themselves, according to the practise of the best Authors.

The parts are { Concord
and
Government.

Concord is an Agreement,

Between the { Nominative case and the Verb.
Substantive and Adjective.
Antecedent and Relative.

H

The

The first Concord.

Nominative
Cases are of-
ten under-
stood, but e-
specially *ego*,
tu, *ille*, *nos*,
vos, *illi*,
when there

Verbs personall in Concord do receive
Number and Person from their Nominative.

Knowledge puffeth.

It is fit^a that a Liar be mindfull.

is no distinction, or emphatical signification intended. ^a If you leave out the Conjunction [*that*] which in latine is called *quod* or *ut*, the Nominative is elegantly turned into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

The second Concord.

The Adjective and Substantive imbrace
In their particular Gender, Number, Case.

Extream right (or Law) is extream wrong.

The third Concord.

ALL Antecedents their own number give
Person and gender to their Relative.

^b When the
English
[*that*] may
be turned

The man is wise^b that speaketh few words.

We put those things to use, which^c we place upon
the poor.

into [*which*] it is a Relative. ^c When there comes no Nominative case between the Relative and Verb, the Relative may be the Nominative Case, otherwise it is Governed like a noun Substantive.

The guiding part in every Concord's that,
Which answereth to the question [*who*] or [*what*],
This sometimes proves to be no word of Case,
But is an Aptote, and supplies the place.

A n other to morrow.

It is a kinde of pleasure to weep.

The

Concordantia prima:

Impertire solet verbo duo munera Rectus,
Personam, & Numerum, quæ conformantur utriq;

Scientia inflat.

Oportet^a ut Mendax sit memor.

&c. ^a Nominativus eleganter in Accusativum vertitur ante verbum infinitum, cum potest resolvi per [*quod*] vel [*ut*] oportet mendacem esse memorem.

In his, tonat,
pluit, fulmi-
nat, fulgu-
rat, nimbis
gelat, vespe-
rascit, luce-
cit, &c. Sub-
intelligitur
aut *deus*, *na-
tura*, *cælum*,
mer, *nox*, *dies*,

Concordantia secunda.

Sunt numero, genere, & casu conformia Fixum,
Atq; Adjectivum, triplici nectente catena.

Summum ius iniuria est summa.

Concordantia tertia.

Omnino Relativum cum * præcedente cohzret.
In quibus æquivalent Numerus, Persona, Ge-
nusq;

* Antece-
cedente,

Vir sapit, qui pauca loquitur.

Fenoramus ea, quæ collocamus in Pauperes.

Suppositum^b tribus est, quicquid respondeat apte, & supposi-
ti nomen non sit, velut invariabile flexes.

Supposi-
tum dicitur
Nominati-
vus, Sub-
stantivum
Antecedens.

Aliud Cras.

Est quedam flere voluptas.

Appositum contra sc. Verbum, Adjectivum, aut Relativum

Suppositum includit vox possessiva sepultum.

Nostros
vidisti. Sene
as, ocellos
enallage
numeri, no-
stri promei.

Exaudi vocem meam clamantis ad te, vel mei.

Miror stultitiam vestram^d qui Ethiopem lavatis.

(vel vestri.)

Quum numero absimili Re^{ctis} intervenit ipsum,
Verbum, vel generis diversi si foret inter,
Supposita appositum, postremo sæpe quadrabit.

Conscientia mille sunt testes.

Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda.

Nemo tollat saxum, qui limes ponitur.

Nomen
singulare
multitudinis
æquivalet
plurali syn-
thesi

[Cum] ha-

bet vim

conjunctio-

nis, Remus

cum patre, i.

e. Remus &

frater. e

Prima persona dignior est quam secunda, secunda dignior quam

tertia. d

Masculinum genus dignius est feminino, sed neutrum muliebri

præfertur, præcipue cum de rebus inanimatis sermo est, aqua & ignis, &c.

Singula conjunctim valeant pluraliter, horum
Personam, Appositum, genus induit, & mage dig-
(num.)

Amicus & aurum ignibus sunt probandi.

Ego & res mea valemus.

Aqua & ignis sunt^d inexorabilia.

Gerundia,

Supina, Par-

ticipia, ad-

verbia, &c.

Regimen.

Nata a liunde suæ casus & originis optant.

Equi

The Antecedent and the Substantive
Are sometime buried in the Possessive.

Hear^d my prayer calling to thee.

I wonder at^e your folly which wash an Ethiop.

^d The Prayer
of me.

^e The folly
of ye.

Verbs may between two Nominatives, that be
Of divers numbers, with the last agree :

Thus Adjectives, or Relatives, when plac^d
Betwixt two different genders, chuse the last.

Conscience is a thousand witnesses.

All error is not to be called folly.

Let no man take away the stone, which is called
a Bounder.

Nouns singular conjoynd, when they precede
Verbs, Adjectives, or Relatives may plead
A plurall nature, and these three surrender
Themselves to the most worthy person, Gender.

The first
person is
more worthy
then the se-
cond, the se-
cond more
worthy then
the third.

A Friend and Gold are to be tried in the Fire.

I and my businesse are well.

Water and fire are not to be intreated.

The mascu-
line gender is more worthy then the feminine, but the neuter is before the

feminine, when the things mentioned are without life. *Aqua & ignis sunt
inexorabilia.*

^f Government.

Verbs that descend from Verbs or Nouns, arrest
Those Cases which their Primitives possess.

^f Every
word is Go-
verned of
that which
goes next
before in or-
derly constru-
ing, except the Relative, which is governed of that which
followes. Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the Rule of the Relative.

orderly construing, except the Relative, which is governed of that which
followes. Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the Rule of the Relative.

Horses drawing the mill walk much, advance little.
It is a wise mans part to meet danger.

Construction of Substantives.

Vhen two concur, the latter Substantive
with the sign [of] assumes the Genitive,
with [to] the Dative, if they both declare
The same thing, then their cases equal are.

Old wives tales.

Every soil is native to a valiant man.

Oh man! a Buble, why art thou proud?

g With this
Substantive
is alwayes
an Adjective
signifying
quality.

But in the second case, or sixth we place
The noun of Commendation or disgrace.

I mislike children of too early wisdom.

A man of a cleer, or a thick nostril.

h The thing
wanted.

Opus and Usus when they need betray
Their want, into the Ablative convey.

There is no need of that Citizen, that knows not
how to obey.

i When
man cometh
after an Ad-
jective, the
Adjective
may be put
alone Mas-
culine. When

Like fixed Nouns some Adjectives do stand,
And Neuter, may their genitives command.

A Just man loveth Just things.

Much sauce, little meat.

thing is express^d, the Adjective may be put alone Neuter.

The

Equi molam trahentes, multum ambulans, parum pro-
movent.

Prudentis est obviam ire periculis.

Constructio Substantivorum.

SI duo concurrunt, patrio compone & secundum, Genitivus
Posterior simul ac dandi dignabere casu. hic saepe va-

Quam duo idem spirant, casu nectantur eodem. riat per
possessivum,
Heri filius,
herilis filius.

Anicularum deliramenta.

Omne solum, forti patria est.

Homo bulla ! quid superbis ?

DE decoris genito, aut sexto des nomina laudis.

Odi pueros praecoci sapientia.

Homo emuncta, vel obesa navis.

GAudet Opus sexto fixum, sic postulat Usus.

Non opus est illo cive, qui parere nescit.

ADiectiva suis stant viribus, atque sequenti
Neutra dabunt patrium, fixi sub nominis umbra.

Iustus, iusta diligit.

Multum condimenti, parum opsonii.

Constructio Adjectivorum.

Excipe
verbalia in

bili, quæ

cum passivo

significant,

dativum re-

gunt foris

ne telus in-

violabiles,

sunt æorum

filiis

Sollicitus,

securus, &c.

usurpantur

cum præpo-

sitione. Con-

sciens semper

regit dati-

vum perso-

na.

Liber, va-

cuus, inanis,

purus, nudus,

inops, orbis,

&c. variant

casum per

præpositio-

nem, a liber,

a metu.

Partitiva,

sunt quæ

partem mul-

titudinis

significant,

vel sigilla-

tim multa,

ut aliquis, alius, alter, uter, neuter, uterq;

nullus, solus, ullus, quisq;

quidam, quilibet, quicunq;

unusquisq;

pauci, omnes, nemo, pro nullus.

Nonnulla conveniunt cum supposito, leo animalium ferissimus, pro fer-

issimum.

A Diectiva petunt patriumⁿ verbalia casum.

Omnium formarum capax.

Natura amans est sobolis.

I Lla quibusⁱ studium est, oblivio, cura, reatus,
Cognitio, timor, & contra, meruere secundos.

Animalia lucis timida.

Cupidus imperii miser.

Virtus repulsæ nescia sordide.

C Opiat^l nominibus, vel Verbis si sit egestas,
Hæc rapiunt sextum, sæpe Adiectiva secundum.

Homo vimarum plenus.

Vinum caret clavo.

P Artitiva^m regunt genitos, numeralia, nomen
Omne Rogativum, medius gradus, atq; supremus,
Undeⁿ genus sibimet poterunt dignoscere certum.

Omnium neq; primus, neq; pessimus.

Calvitium uni tantum animalium, homini est.

Adject.

The construction of Adjectives.

Some that from Verbs ^k Original derive,
And Participials claim a Genitive.

Capable of all forms.

Nature is a lover of her issue.

The second Case all ^l Adjectives do binde,
That signifie Desire, Fear, guilt of minde,
Care, knowledge, or Oblivion, or what may
Answer their sense, the clean contrary way.

Creatures fearful of the light.

A man desirous of Empire is miserable.

Vertue is ignorant of a base repulse.

If ^m want, or plenty Nouns or ^{*} Verbs conspire.
They Genitives or Ablatives require.

A man full of chinks.

Wine ^{*} wanteth a Rudder.

Nouns partitive, and such as numeral are,
Nouns interrogative, and which compare,
Or are superlative, may justly claim
A Genitive, whence they their gender name.

Neither the first, nor the worst of all.

Baldnesse is to man only of living creatures.

ed by prepositions E, De, Ex, Inter, Ante, Omnium primus (i.e.) pri-
mus ante omnes, &c.

& Verbal Ad-
jectives in
bils, when
they signifie
passively,
Govern a
Dative.
(These Ad-
jectives
have the
sign [of]
after them,
and some
are varied by
prepositions.

Some Ad-
jectives, as
liber, vacuus,
&c. have
their cases
varied by
prepositions.
* Verbs have
commonly
an Ablative.

* Participles
signifie part
of a multi-
tude, or ma-
ny in the
singular,
and the case
after these
may be vari-

Adje-

Adjectives which govern a Dative.

• These have commonly the sign [to] after them.

¶ Very many signifying profit and aptitude, are varied elegantly with the preposition *ad*, as *prone* to anger, necessary to Food, Born to wit, &c.

A Dative doth most properly relate
To ° Adjectives that carry love or hate,
Pleasure, or Sorrow, or whose English sense,
Is Opposition, or Obedience.

The morning is kinde to the Muses.
Every wicked man is an enemy to himself.

TO^p Profitable, easie, apt, or neer,
Or contrary, the Dative will adhere.

No Path is out of the way to vertue.

A Bay trecherous to ships.

Flame is next to smoak.

¶ So *Pro-*
prius pro-
per, *Commu-*
nis common,
Superstes
surviver, *ob-*
noxius ly-
ble, *immunes*

Like or unlike in any Adjective,
Govern a^d Dative, or a Genitive.

They who are kindred in fact, must be allied in the punishment.

Second to none of the Antients in Vertue.

free; *alienus* strange, these two last may be varied with prepositions, *immunes ab illis malis*, free from those evils, &c.

Adjectives which Govern an Accusative.

Length, bredth, height, thicknes, depth, and space of
we measure in the fourth, or the sixth case. (place,

The wals of Babylon were two hundred foot high.
Depart not a nails bredth from a good conscience.
A foot and a half long.

Adjectives

Adject. quæ regunt Dativum.

Adjectiva quibus favor est, aut grata voluptas
Obsequium, vel contra imponunt fræna Dativo.

Aurore musis amica.

Quisq; malus sibi inimicus.

Utile " longinquum cum significabitur aptum,
Difficile aut contra, dandi subternito casum.

In via virtuti nulla est via.

Statio malefida carinis.

Flamma fumo proxima.

Dissimile, ° & contra, terno, patrioq; si uatur.

Qui affines sunt culpæ sint participes pænæ.

Nulli veterum pietate secundus.

promptus, oportunus, proclivis, utilis, assuetus, appositus, &c. * Sic proprius, communis, superstes, obnoxius, immunis, dativo vel genitivo.

n pleraq;
commodi &
aptitudinis
efferuntur
cum præpo-
sitione ad,
præus ad
iram. Neces-
saria ad vi-
sum. Natus
ad lepores.
sic facilis, in-
tentus, aptus,
commodus,
habilis,

*Adjectiva quæ regunt
Accusativum.*

IN quarto, sextoq; rei * mensura quiescit.

Muri Babylonis Ducentos pedes alti.

A bona conscientia ne latum unguem recedas.

Sesquipede longum.

* Post Ad-
jectiva &
verba.

Adjectiva

Adjectiva quæ regunt Ablativum.

Magis habet rationem Adjectivi comparativi, item malo, ex magis & volo, ut malum granum hordei omnibus gemmis.
Indignus dignus admittunt rarius genitivum, Indignus avorum, supple [nomine] vel [sama.]

Quam, post Collativa solent exponere sexro.
*Corvi lusciniis sunt honoratiores, vel quam lusciniæ.
Dimidium plus toto.*

Fretus amat sexum, Dignusq; indignus eundem.
*Dignum patellâ operculum.
Vestra fretus patientia.*

Constructio Verborum.

Item cluso vel cluso, audio pro habeo. Horum infinita habent utrinque; eosdem casus. Malo esse dives malo me esse divitem. Mediocribus esse poetis, non homines, non dii, non concessere columnæ.

Quæ substantia, passiva vocandi, verbaq; gestus, Si vel idem spectant, recti comitentur utrinque.
*Mulier domus salus est, & calamitas.
Nemo nascitur artifex.
Pulmonem aiunt spirandi esse officinam.*

Verba quæ regunt Genitivum.

Munus, officium aut proprium sub intelligitur, ideo non respondetur mei, tui, sui, &c. sed meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum.

Est genitivum, quoties possessio significatur, Aut si proprietas aliquid, vel munus habetur.
*Pauperis est est numerare pecus.
Non sentire mala, non est hominis.
Non ferre non est viri.*

Vox

Adjectives which Govern an Ablative.

Comparatives with the sign [then] do bring
An Ablative to the exceeded thing.

Crows are more Honourable then Nightingales.
Half is more then all.

Dignus, indignus, fretus, will have none,
But the sixth case in cleer construction.

A Cover worthy of the Cup.
Bold upon your patience.

Construction of Verbs.

Verbs, that do beeing signifie, and some
Passives, which call, and neer their nature come,
with Verbs of gesture, equally esteem
A nominative before, and after them.

A woman is the safety and Calamity of a house.
No man is born an Artist.
They say the Lungs is the office of breathing.

The Infinitives of these, will have such cases after them as before, whether a Nominative, Accusative, or Dative.

Verbs which Govern a Genitive.

A Genitive next [est] doth signifie
Possession, Office, or Propriety.

It is the part of a poor man to number his Cattel.
Not to be sensible of evil, is not the part of a man.
Not to bear, is not the part of a valiant man.

The

These Verbs have the sign [of] after their English, and may be varied by the Ablative, with, or without the preposition [de.]
** Misereor* and *miserescere* have sometimes a Dative.

The Crime or pain, we in the second use,
 Or fourth, when we ¹ condemn, quit, warn, accuse.

Condemned of high **T**reason.

I will accuse thee of the same Crime.

Misereor, ^{*} *miserescere*, *satago*,
 Do after them a Genitive allow,
Pœnitet, *Tædet*, *Piget*, *Miseret*,
 And *Pudet* the Accusative admit,
 Next which, a Genitive they also take,
 Of that, which doth their shame, grief, pity make.

He is busie about his own affairs.

He that repents of his deed, is almost innocent.

Recordor, obliviscor, memini,
 And Reminiscor Verbs indifferent be,
 whether next them, you in construction place
 the Genitive, or the Accusing case.

Remember your stock.

Refert and Interest Genitives design,
 But Ablatives from pronouns feminine.

It becometh every man.

It concerns me, or mine.

Verbs which Govern a Dative.

Vhen [to] or [for] come after Verbs, we may
 A Dative to the following nouns convey.

The net is not spread for the Kite.

He promiseth me (or to me) golden mountains.

VOx patrum, aut sextum pater vel criminis *Hic [supra] aut*
[crimine] aut
 Damnatu labe *Majestatis.*
 Accusabo eodem ego te crimine.
 possunt in-
 telligi.

Vult genitum satago * misereri, sic miseresco,
 Penitet atq; piget, tædet, miseretq; pudetq;
 Post quartum patrios cupiunt adsciscere casus.

Rerum suarum satagit.
Quem facti penitet, fere est innocens.

Gignendi casum, aut quartum *Reminiscor habebit,*
 Obliviscor item *" Memini, verbumq; Recordor.*

Natalium tuorum reminiscere.

Interit Refert * genito, pronomina demas.
 Famineis sextis quæ possessiva fruuntur.

Cujusq; interest.

Mea Refert, (i.e.) ex mea parte.

* Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, cuja, quidam Accusativos esse contendunt,
 & subintelligi officia vel munera.

Verba quæ regunt Dativum.

Personæ atque rei [cui quid] concede Dativum.

Rete non milvo tenditur.

Aureos tibi montes pollicetur.

* Quidam
 feruntur in
 accusativo,
 cum præpo-
 sitione ad,
 post, voco,
 &c. Respon-
 deo tam da-
 tivo, quam
 accusativo.

Quod

7 Pro obed-
dit antiq;

8 Excipe ju-
vo, lædo, of-
fendo, quæ
accusativum
regunt, & do-
leo, accusat.
rei, ut *ius,*
damna, dole.

9 Tempero
moderor ali-
quando ac-
cusativo le-
guntur, jubeo
rarius dativo
& Dominari
in suos.

10 Verba com-
parandi ad-
mittunt *ad*
vel cum, ad
noctuam, vel
cum noctua
comparas.

Quod credit, prodest, placet, auxiliatur, obaudire.
Vel * contra, dandi poterit constringere casum.

Satius est moderi initiis quam fini.

Desperant fortunis suis.

Si venia, imperium, seu disignabitur illis
Ira, vel eventus, sequeretur verba Dativus.

Animum natalibus æques.

Sapiens dominabitur astris.

Ignoscas aliis multa, tibi nihil.

Quæ tollunt, arcent, & quæ d conferre notantur,
Diffidium quibus est, aliqua aut distantia, casum
Ternum optant, sexto quem mutant præposituræ.

*Superbia Deum, invidia proximum, ira me-
ipsum mihi aufert, vel a me.*

Aquilam noctuæ comparas.

Celata virtus paulum distat inertie, vel ab inertia.

* Agentis.

Multatum * sexto cupiunt passiva Dativum.

Ultima dies semper expectetur homini, vel ab homine.

Sunt

(III)

TO trust, to profit, aid, obey and please;
Have Datives, so the ^m contrary to these.

It is better to cure the beginning, then the end.
They despair of their fortunes.

» Except ju-
vo, ludo,
offendo,
which go-
vern Accus-
tives.

VErbs that imply Command, Contingence, Ire,
Or pardon, Datives after them require.

Bring down your minde to your fortune.
A wise man shall govern the Stars.
Pardon many things to others, nothing to thy self.

TO verbs that take, or drive away, compare,
That difference shew, or distance, Datives are ;
which chang'd to Ablative, obey the stream
Of Prepositions that do carry them.

Pride takes God from me ; envy my neighbor ;
anger me from my self.
Thou comparest an Eagle to an Owl.
Conceal'd vertue differs little from sloth.

PAssives a Dative of the Agent take,
Or Ablatives, which Prepositions make.

Let the last day be expected alwayes by every man.

Sum, with his Compounds, datives may admit,
Possum the only Verb forbidden it.

A short household-stuff is to me; *Est*

serves to any person in the Dative, and may in Latine express the verb

Habeo. Est mihi, I have,

Est tibi, thou hast, Est illi, he hath, Est nobis argentum, we have money, so doest, mihi, tibi, illi, nobis, I, thou, he, we have not, or want, desunt nobis, Libri, we want books. Some verbs in the same signification have also the Accusative, as allata. Some may have a Dative, or vary their case into the Accusative, by ad, Confert sanitati, vel ad sanitatem, it conduceth to health.*

When Verbs have after them a Nominative, and a

Dative, the Nominative may be also turned into the Dative, as *Reus plus est ornamentum republicae, vel ornamento.*

Verbs which govern an Accusative.

Verbs neuters belonging to sense, have the cases of actives.

Verbs transitives are, whose signification seemeth to pass from the Verb into the noun in the verbs.

I have a short householdstuff.

Luxury wants many things, covetousness all.

There be some Verbs, whose * Preposition
Præ, ad, sub, ante, inter, post, with Con,
Ob, in, and super have immediate sway
O're Datives, and compel them to obey.

God cometh between our thoughts.

Vices creep upon us, under the name of virtues.

Est tibi, thou hast, Est illi, he hath, Est nobis argentum, we have money, so doest, mihi, tibi, illi, nobis, I, thou, he, we have not, or want, desunt nobis, Libri, we want books. Some verbs in the same signification have also the Accusative, as allata. Some may have a Dative, or vary their case into the Accusative, by ad, Confert sanitati, vel ad sanitatem, it conduceth to health.*

This Sum, and many other verbs we see,
Have of two Datives a Capacity.

Chaff is even a burden to a long journey.
He is counted a mockery to all.

Chaff is even a burden to a long journey.
He is counted a mockery to all.

Verbs which govern an Accusative.

Verbs * Transitives the fourth case rule of that,
Which answereth to the question [whom] or [what]

Even the Fly hath a spleen.

To wrest the Club from Hercules.

He smells of a Goat.

Some the fourth case, or Ablative admit
Of their own English sense, or kin to it.

He sings the same song.

He died a suddain death.

In transitive, or absolute neuters, whose action remaineth

To

Sum cum progenie, nisi possum, fige dativis.

Est mihi curta supellex, (i.e.) habeo curtam supelle-

(ibilem.

Luxuria multa, avaritie desunt omnia.

Verba regunt dandi casum, si : particula ob, con, Ante, sub, inter, ad, in, prae, post, super, additur illis

Deus Cogitationibus intervenit.

Vitia obrepunt nobis, sub nomine virtutum.

dono, illudo, incesso, insulto, occumbo, praecedo, praecurro, Praeco, praesto, praestolor, &c. eadem significatione dativum, vel accusativum regunt. Confero, conduco, accedo, incumbo, applico, &c. dativum vel accusativum cum Praepositione ad. Interdico saepius cum dativo, & ablativo.

Sum gaudet duplici, sic plurima^b verba dativo.

Longo itineri, etiam palca oneri est.

Verba quae regunt Accusativum.

Quorumⁱ transit opus, post, sumunt omnia
(quartos.

Habet & musca splenem.

Clavum extorquere Herculi.

Olet Hircum.

Cognati quartum sermonisⁱ neutra tenebunt,
Hanc ablativo ponit variatio vocem.

Eandem canit cantilenam.

Morte obiit repentina.

Alatro,
antecedo,
antecello,
anteo, ante-
testo, ante-
venio, ante-
verto, at-
tendo, con.

Do, dneo,
verto, tribu-
o, habeo, do
tibi hoc
landi, pigno-
ri, dono, la-
nor.

Verba ad
sensu perti-
nentia, saepe
pro activis
sumuntur,
olet, sapit,
sonat, spirat,
vivit, (i.e.)
odore, fa-
pore, sono,
spiri- u vita
exprimit.

Verba neu-
tra intransi-
tiva sunt
quorum vis,
& significa-
tio imma-
net, curro,
vivo.

m Hic vari-
atio fit per
præpositio-
nes, eruditic
te leges, (i.
e.) juxta le-
ges; cogit
hæc me, hæ-
ri immode-
stia, (i. e.)
ad hæc.

Optarunt quartos gemino sibi sumere nexu.
Sive ^m docent aliquid, vel signant verba ^{precari}.

Temperantiam multos docuit penuria.

Precare deum veniam, vel a deo.

Verba qua regunt Ablativum.

Gaudet causa, rei modus, instrumentaq; sexto.

Suo more ad vomitum redibit canis.

Voluptas assiduitate fastidium parit.

Generosus equus, vel virgæ umbra regitur.

n Hi Geni-
tivi adver-
bia dicunt
solitarii,
santi, quan-
ti, huius,
magni, plu-

IN sexto ^{precium}, sic, quo fit passio membrum.

Quod non opus est, asse carum est.

Viroq; pede claudicat.

ri, minoris, plurimi, parvi, minimi, his addunt *beni*. & Substantiva
flocci, nanci, nihili, pili, assis, Tarantis : quibus subintelligi potest, *precio*.
Pars five membrum in Genitivo aliquando ponitur *discrucior animi*,
poetice in accusativo, *essa fremis*, intellige quoad, vel secundum, ut Græ-
cis κατὰ.

n Hic Adje-
ctum est
semper par-
ticipium
vel intelligi-
tur fictum
(ense) vel
(existente).

Nomen erit sexto, proprio ^{moderamine} junctum
Participi, donec sua conjunctura resolvar.

Dejeclâ arbore ligna colligunt.

Fortuna duce.

Fortuna existente duce.

Hæc

TO Verbs that ask, or teach, old custom gives
A double chain to binde Accusatives,

Want hath taught many men Temperance.

Ask God pardon, or pardon from God.

Verbs which Govern an Ablative.

THe manner, cause, and instruments we place
Next the signs [by] or [with] in the sixth Case.

The Dog will return to his vomit after his old
Pleasure begets dislike by continuance. (maner.)

The generous horse is guided by the shadow of a
(Rod.)

IN Ablatives we put the word of price,
So the affected* part, where passion lies.

That which is not needful, is dear of a penny.

He is lame of both feet.

bially, So much, how much, thus much, much, more, lesse, very much,
little, least, a lock of Wool, a Nut, Nothing, a Hair, a Penny, a Patching.

* The Member, or part is sometimes put in the Genitive, as *de sineris* and
mi, I am vexed in minde, for *animo*.

AN Ablative put absolute, is that
On which a participle still doth wait,
with the sign [being] it depends on none,
But is made plain by some Conjunction.

The Tree being thrown down, they gather sticks.

Fortune being my guide, i. e. while, or so long as
fortune is my guide.

may be understood, as *Sub fortuna duce*, which may be varied, first by
a Participle *fortuna ducente*, secondly, by Conjunctions, *Dum*, *cum*, *si*,
quando, *postquam*, *ubi*, as *dejecta arbore*, i. e. *ubi arbor deiceretur*, or
quando dejecta eris arbor, When the Tree is cast, &c. *dum fortuna comi-*
setur.

The se-
cond Accu-
sative may
be varied by
prepositions
per, *juxta*,
secundum,
in, *circa*,
ad. Verbs of
asking, vary
their last
Accusative,
into the
Ablative,
with a pre-
position.

To these
verbs may
be added
indus, *colo*,
These Ge-
nitives are
used advec-

Here is
always a
participle
expressed, or
understood,
When there
are two
substan-
tives, a pre-
position

*P*otior, *f*ruor, *u*tor, *f*ungor, *g*ive
 Head with a Genitive,
 as *potiri uolunt*, to enjoy things, where may be understood *imperio*.

Use the world, Obey God.

Use the world, Obey God.

Infinitives.

* The im.

personal,
 (st) for licet
fieri potest
vel factum est,
 it is lawful,
 it may be, may cause the Infinitive Mood after, as *cernere erat*, i. e. *licet*
bar, one might see.

*I*nfinitives * we clearly apprehend,
 Do upon nouns, and former verbs depend.

It is expedient to be old only in Sparta.

Gerunds.

*G*erunds when they govern cases, may elegantly be made Adjectives, and put into the cases of the Substantives, as *Ratio scribenda epistola*, for *scribendi epistolam*.

*G*erunds & in [di]like Genitives do stand,
 When Substantives or Adjectives Command.

Nature hath given us here an Inn to rest.

The way of writing Letters.

Sent to Athens to be instructed.

*G*erunds in [do] like Ablatives are known
 By Prepositions, or else plac'd alone.

He is ready at telling money.

Memory is increased by practise.

*G*erunds in [dum] such cases imitate,
 Which ad, ob, propter, inter, ante, wait.

Be not overhasty to speak fables.

Hard to be understood.

At a Feast let men be consonants, the women
 vowels, and the maids mutes.

made in Latin by the Gerund in [dum], with the Verb [E]st, and the Nominative turned into the Dative, as *serendum est nobis*, we must sow, yet some will not have this a Gerund, but the Participle in [du:] These may be varied by *debeo*, or *oportet*, as *debemus serere*, *oportet nos serere*.

Supines.

Hæc sextum, potior, fruer, utor, frugor, amabam.

Utere mundo, fruiere Deo.

Infinitiva.

Infinita tenent post mobile, verba, sequelam.

In solâ Sparta expedit senescere.

Gerundia.

Di finita jube comitare Gerundia nomen.

Natura hic commorandi nobis diversorium dedit.

Ratio scribendi literas.

Athenas erudiendi gratia missus.

Genitivum. Ratio scribendarum literarum vel scribendi literarum. Gerundia in *di*, quandoque passive significant.

Quæ sextum ante eunt, in *do* finita præbunt Particulas, modo grassantur sine præposituris.

In numerando pecuniâ paratus vel numerandâ pecuniâ Memoria auctur exercendo.

Dum finita loco quarti præpositura gubernant.

Ne sis præceptus ad loquendum fabulas vel loquendas fabulas. Ad intelligendum difficile.

Inter convivandum sint viri consonantes, mulieres vocales, puellæ mutæ.

in *dum*, ponitur absolute cum verbo [*est*] & nominativus in *dum* veritur, quidam hoc fieri contendunt per participium in [*du*] ut & post maxime fecerem ferendum nobis, We must love after an ill barrell.

Supina.

Activum prius est, & motus verba sequetur.

Cur te is, perditum?

Stultitiæ est venatum ducere invitos canes.

• Tripliciter
variari po-
test, cur is ad
te perden-
dum? cur is
ut te perdas?
cur is te
perditurus?
• Vel ad
concoquen-
dum.

Mobilibus subsunt bene posteriora supina.

Cibusⁿ concoctu facilis.

De Tempore.

Quando] quid est, sextus tibi casus temporis ad sit.

Puncto temporis rerum momenta vertuntur.

Postero die quam illa acta erant.

Quamdiu] amat quartum, quandoq; reponere sex-
(tum.

Nemo tam senex, quin se annum putet posse vivere.

Ubi?

De Loco.

IN [quo] pone loci proprium primæve, secundæ
flexuræ patrio, sexto sed nomina Ternæ,
Propria item sexto si sint pluralia tantum.

Tarenti fecit Archytas ligneam columbam volatilem.

• Sic usur. *Delpbis Oracula cessant.*

pantur hu- *Serpis humi^x tutus nimium.*

ni. militie,

belli, cetera appellativa & nonvina Regionum Provinciarum, & Insula-
rum sequuntur præpositiones.

Ad

Supines.

First Supines active are, and Verbs do trace,
That signifie some moving to a place.

Why dost thou go to loose thy self?
It is a folly to bring unwilling dogs to hunt.

Last Supine we from passive verbs derive,
Which still is Govern'd by a Genitive.

Meat easie to be digested.

Of Time.

THe term of time, that doth to [when] reply,
In the Ablative is used properly.

The moments of things are turned in a point of
The day after those things were done.

THe space of time that to [how long] doth make
An answer, the accusative may take.

No man is so old, but he thinks he may live a yeer.
day, in horas, every houre, *de die in diem*, from day to day,
hereafter. *Iam multos annos est*, It is now many years ago, understand
[ante.]

i Sometimes
these cases
are varied
by preposi-
tions, in, de,
per, ad, ante,
&c. ad mul-
tam nothem,
late at
night, in di-
em, for a

Of Place.

Vhen [in] or [at a place] is meant, the name,
If proper, in the * Genitive we frame.

But if it plurall be, and you decline it,
After the third, to Ablative confine it.

Archytas made at *Tarentum*, a flying Dove of wood

The Oracles cease at *Delphos*.

He creeps upon the ground too safe.

* So are u-
sed *humi* on
the ground,
*militia bel-
li*, at War.
The names
of great
places are
sometimes
used with
preposi-
tions, but ap-
pellatives
always.

Places

& Unless
[by] be
made by
[per] in La-
tine.

Places [to which] in the fourth case delight,
[From] or [by] & which, the Ablatives invite.

He carries Owls to Athens.

Strait to Oxford.

He departed from Cambridge.

He is gone by Rome.

I The Ge-
nitive Do-
mi, will a-
gree with
no other
adjectives
but mea, tu-

Domus¹ and Rus in the same equipage,
like proper names their several case engage.

Things are narrow at home — in the Country.

Go home — to the Country.

Returned from home — from the Country.

a sua, nostra, vestra, aliena, for if you use other Adjectives, you must use another case, as vescor domo ampla, I feed in a large house, not ampla domi.

Adverbs.

The first or fourth next En, and Ecce place,
But the fourth only, where they mean disgrace.

Behold the man.

See the impudence.

Adverbs which place, time, quantity respect,
Instar and ergo genitives affect.

Faith is certain in no place.

As it were, or instead of all.

For his sake.

Conjunctions.

AD y quos] disce locos proprios componere quanto
[A quibus] aut [per que] loca ponas propria
sextis.

Noctuas Athenas portat.

Refla Oxoniam.

Discessit Cantabrigia.

Roma profecturus est.

Quo?
(Unde?)
Qua?
potest, ita
clamer celo.

Vel per Ro-
mam.

Rus tamen atque Domus priorum castra se-
(quantur.

Res angusta domi — ruri.

Ite domum — rus.

Reversus domo — rure.

Domini non
alius patitur
genitivos
quam sua,

sua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena, Si alia adjectiva adduntur, aliis casibus
utendum, ut verborum domo ampla, non ampla.

Adverbia.

EN] primo & quarto quibus oblectaverit Ecce.

Ecce homo.

En impudentiam.

Instar poti-
us Substan-
tivum inva-
riabile & si-
militudinem
significat,
vel ad simi-
litudinem.
Habet enim
vim prepo-
sitionis ad,
in se.

Temporis atque loci, quantiq; adverbia quaedam
Arrident patrio, sic utimur [instar] & [ergo].

Nusquam loci tuta fides.

Instar omnium.

Illius ergo.

Conjunctiones

Conjunctiones.

Disjunctio, similes nectunt, & Copula casus.
 Quam, nisi, præterquam, an, talem, servare cate-
 (nam.
Mallet invenire bonos quam facere.

Præpositiones.

Itra Satellitii glomerabunt agmina quartis.

*Circiter, adversum, cis, citra, adversus, & extra,
 Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, versus, ad, infra,
 Ultra, post, præter, propter prope, pone, secundum,
 Per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, intra,
 usque, penes.*

Ad græcas Calendas. Ob oculos.

* *A, abs, si-
 ne, absq, co-
 ram, cum,*

de, ex, pro,

pra, Tenu-

e Tenu ali-

quando re-

git geniti-

vum plura-

lem, cum de

duobus, ser-

mo est, ut

aurum te-

nus.

* *In, sub, su-*

per, subter,

etiam.

Sunt Ablativo bis sex sua vota * ferentes.

Est regi a poculis.

Pro virili.

Ore^c tenu.

Capulo tenu.

Quinq; dabunt sexto aut quarto sua vincula * partes

Sub dio.

Nitimur in vetitum.

Junctæ

(123)
Conjunctions.

Conjunctions *that in nature signifie
To joyn, and others that disjunctive be,
with four, quam, nisi, præterquam, and an,
Tie Cases, Moods, and Tenses, with their chain.

I had rather finde good men, then make them.

first, but placed second. *Ergo, igitur, itaq̃, equidem*, are placed first, or second.

Prepositions.

Twice sixteen Prepositions stand prepar'd
In front of the Accusatives a guard.

At the Greek Calends, i.e. never.
Before the eyes.

Twelve Prepositions like a Jury, give
Their verdict only for the Ablative.

He is ^m Cup-bearer to the King.
According to my strength.
Face to face. Up to the Hilt.

with the Verb [*est*] and a Dative of the possessor or master, as *Est Regi*
a consiliis, a Counsellor to the King, or one of his counsel, *a pedibus* a foot
man.

Five Prepositions equally imbrace
The Ablative, and the accusing case.

In the open air, or without covert.
We incline to that which is forbidden,

* *Aut, ac,*
atq̃, at, et,
vel, nec, neq̃,
si, nisi, seu,
five, begin a
sentence.
Quidem,
quoq̃, au-
tem, vero,
enim, are
construed

m Officers
are elegant-
ly express'd
in Latine
by the pre-
position [*a*]

Ampli, de,
re, se, con,
are only
read in com-
position.

Some

Some Prepositions their own cases meet
While they compound, and some themselves repeat.

He sings between the A&s.
Come to the fire.

Interjections.

Vocatives follow Interjections, when
They have pretence to speak to things, or men.

Well done faithful servant.
Hark good Sir.

But breaking forth in exclamation, they
Make the first, fourth, and the fifth case obey.

Ah me wretched ! Oh holy day !

But Hei and vz like twins of grief embrace,
Concluding sorrow with a Dative case.

Alas for me ! Wo to thee !

FINIS.

Junctæ aliis casum retinent, aliquando redundant.

Medios intercinat actus.

Accede ad ignem.

Interjectiones.

Alloquitur quoties, feret interjectio quintum.

Euge serve fidelis.

Hens bone vir.

Clamantes recto quarto, quintoque præibunt.

Ab me miserum !

ô festus dies !

Concludunt Hei, vae, cruciatibus, atque Dativis.

Hei mihi !

Vae misero tibi !

FINIS.

FINIS
